Introduced by Senator Alquist

January 9, 2006

An act to amend Section 68152 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 290, 290.46, 311.4, 311.11, 626.8, 800, 1192.7, 1202.8, 1203, 1203c, 3000, 3005, 13887, and 13887.1 of, to add Sections 288.3, 288.7, 290.03, 290.04, 290.05, 290.06, 290.07, 290.08, 290.09, 311.12, 626.83, 13015, and 13105 to, to add a heading to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) to Title 9 of Part 2 of, and to add Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 5040) to Title 7 of Part 3 of, the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 6600 and 6601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to sex offenders.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1128, as amended, Alquist. Sex offenders. Sex offender Punishment, Control, and Containment Act of 2006.

Existing law sets forth timelines for the retention of court records, depending upon the subject matter or criminal offense.

This bill would require courts to keep all records relating to persons required to register as sex offenders for the life of the offender. The bill also would prohibit a state or local law enforcement agency from destroying any records relating to a registered sex offender for the life of the offender. Because the bill would impose new responsibilities on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Under existing law, lewd or lascivious conduct with a minor is a felony. Under existing law, any person who engages in unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than 3 years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or felony, and may also be liable for civil penalties.

SB 1128 -2-

This bill would provide that a person who contacts or communicates with a minor with the intent to commit a lewd or lascivious act is guilty of a misdemeanor or felony. The bill would also provide that any adult who engages in sexual intercourse or sodomy with a child who is 10 years of age or younger is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life. Because the bill would create new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires a person convicted any specified sex offense to register as a sex offender.

This bill would add the above new crimes to the list of crimes that require a person to register as a sex offender, and would require every adult male who is required to register as a sex offender to be assessed for risk of recidivism using the STATIC-99 assessment tool. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in consultation with the Department of Mental Health and other experts, to research actuarial risk assessment tools for female and juvenile sex offenders. The bill would require the department to establish a training program for probation officers, parole officers, and others to become designated risk assessment testers. The bill would require the Department of Justice to renovate the Violent Crime Information Network, as specified.

This bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for a comprehensive system of risk assessment, supervision, monitoring, and containment for registered sex offenders.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to make available to the public information regarding registered sex offenders via an Internet Web site.

This bill would require the Attorney General to develop strategies to assist members of the public in understanding how to use the information on the Web site to further public safety.

Under existing law, possession of pornographic material that depicts a minor engaging in sexual conduct is a misdemeanor.

This bill would provide that if the material depicts a minor who is prepubescent, the crime is a misdemeanor or felony, and if the person intends to distribute or exchange that material with another person, regardless of commercial intent, the crime is a felony. Because the bill would change the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

-3- SB 1128

The bill would authorize any monetary assets gained from the production, publication, sale, distribution, exchange, or control of pornographic material that depicts a minor to be subject to forfeiture.

Under existing law, it is a misdemeanor for any person without any lawful business thereon, including any specified sex offender, to remain on school grounds, or to reenter school grounds, or any public way adjacent thereto, after being asked to leave, as specified.

This bill would instead make it a misdemeanor for any person who is required to register as a sex offender to come into any school building or upon any school ground without lawful business thereon or written permission from the chief administrative official of that school, or who loiters about any street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent to any school building, school grounds, public playground, or other youth recreational facility where minors are present, without lawful business thereon. Because the bill would increase the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill also would make it a misdemeanor for a person who is required to register as a sex offender where the victim was an elderly or dependent person to come onto any property where elderly or dependent persons reside or regularly are present, without lawful business thereon or written permission from the director of the facility.

Under existing law, prosecution for an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 8 years or more is required to be commenced within 6 years after the commission of the offense.

This bill would extend the statute of limitations for prosecuting possession of child pornography for commercial purposes to 10 years from the date of production.

Existing law, added by an initiative statute which provides for amendment of its provision by 2/3 vote of the Legislature, prohibits plea bargaining in certain felony cases, except as specified.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that district attorneys prosecute violent sex crimes under statutes that provide sentencing under "one strike," "3 strikes" or habitual sexual offender laws instead of engaging in plea bargaining, and would require a district attorney to state on the record why a sentence should not be prosecuted under those provisions, if he or she engages in plea bargaining despite the stated intent.

Existing law establishes a county probation system.

SB 1128 —4—

This bill would require probation officers trained in the use of the STATIC-99 assessment tool to perform a pre-sentencing risk assessment of every adult male convicted of an offense that requires him to register as a sex offender. The bill would require each probation officer to compile a Facts of Offense Sheet for those offenders, as specified. The bill would require each county to designate certain probation officers to be trained to administer the STATIC-99 assessment tool and to monitor registered sex offenders. The bill would require those probationers to report more frequently to their probation officer and to be subject to more intensive scrutiny. Because the bill would impose additional duties on probation officers, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires a probation officer to prepare a report for the court for each person convicted of a felony.

This bill would require a probation officer to also use the STATIC-99 assessment tool on each person convicted of a felony that requires him or her to register as a sex offender, in order to determine the persons' risk of reoffending, and to include that assessment in the presentencing report. The bill would require the results of that assessment to be considered by the court in determining suitability for probation.

Existing law provides for a 3-year maximum period of parole for persons who are convicted of a felony, except that the maximum period of parole for persons who are convicted of certain violent felonies is 5 years.

This bill would set the maximum period of parole for persons who are convicted of certain sex offenses at 10 years.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to ensure that all parolees under active supervision and deemed to pose a high risk to the public of committing a violent sex crime to be placed on an intensive and specialized parole supervision caseload.

This bill would instead required those parolees who are deemed to pose a moderate-high or high risk to the public of committing any sex crime, as determined by the STATIC-99 assessment tool, to be placed on such a caseload, and to be required to report frequently to designated parole officers.

This bill would require the department to use the STATIC-99 assessment tool to perform a risk assessment on all inmates who are convicted of a sex offense that requires them to register as a sex

5 SB 1128

offender, upon commitment to the department or prior to being released on parole. The bill would require the department to develop containment and control programming for sex offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate-high or high risk of committing a sex offense, pursuant to that provision.

Existing law authorizes counties to establish sexual assault felony enforcement (SAFE) teams to reduce violent sexual assaults through proactive surveillance of habitual sexual offenders.

This bill would require every county to establish a SAFE team. Because the bill would impose new duties on local governments, it would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law defines "sexually violent offense" for purposes of the sexually violent predator law.

This bill would include prior convictions for certain offenses convicted as a juvenile or that resulted in an indeterminate sentence in that definition.

Under existing law, any finding made that a person is a sexually violent predator, as specified, shall not toll, discharge, or otherwise affect that person's period of parole, as specified.

This bill instead would provide that such a finding shall toll his or her period of parole.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Existing law requires all persons convicted of specified sex crimes to register as a sex offender for life.

This bill would make findings and declarations relating to the Legislature's intent to enact the Sex Offender Punishment, Control, and Containment Act of 2006, a comprehensive strategy to protect California communities from sex offenders.

Vote: majority-²/₃. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no ves. State-mandated local program: no-ves.

SB 1128 -6-

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the Sex Offender Punishment, Control, and Containment Act of 2006.

- SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (a) The primary public policy goal of managing sex offenders in the community is the prevention of future victimization.
- (b) California's tactics for monitoring registered sex offenders must be transformed into a cohesive and comprehensive system of state and local law enforcement supervision to observe, assess, and proactively respond to patterns and conduct of registered sex offenders in the community.
- (c) California's infrastructure for collecting, maintaining, and disseminating information about registered sex offenders must be retooled to ensure that law enforcement and the public have access to accurate, up-to-date, and relevant information about registered sex offenders.
- (d) In order to accomplish these goals, the Legislature hereby enacts the Sex Offender Control and Containment Act of 2006.
- SEC. 3. Section 68152 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 68152. The trial court clerk may destroy court records under Section 68153 after notice of destruction and if there is no request and order for transfer of the records, except the comprehensive historical and sample superior court records preserved for research under the California Rules of Court, when the following times have expired after final disposition of the case in the categories listed:
 - (a) Adoption: retain permanently.
 - (b) Change of name: retain permanently.
- 30 (c) Other civil actions and proceedings, as follows:
 - (1) Except as otherwise specified: 10 years.
- 32 (2) Where a party appears by a guardian ad litem: 10 years after termination of the court's jurisdiction.
 - (3) Domestic violence: same period as duration of the restraining or other orders and any renewals, then retain the restraining or other orders as a judgment; 60 days after expiration of the temporary protective or temporary restraining order.
 - (4) Eminent domain: retain permanently.

7 SB 1128

- (5) Family law, except as otherwise specified: 30 years.
- (6) Harassment: same period as duration of the injunction and any renewals, then retain the injunction as a judgment; 60 days after expiration of the temporary restraining order.
- (7) Mental health (Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act and Lanterman-Petris-Short Act): 30 years.
 - (8) Paternity: retain permanently.
 - (9) Petition, except as otherwise specified: 10 years.
- 9 (10) Real property other than unlawful detainer: retain 10 permanently if the action affects title or an interest in real 11 property.
 - (11) Small claims: 10 years.
 - (12) Unlawful detainer: one year if judgment is for possession of the premises; 10 years if judgment is for money.
 - (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), any civil or small claims case in the trial court:
 - (1) Involuntarily dismissed by the court for delay in prosecution or failure to comply with state or local rules: one year.
 - (2) Voluntarily dismissed by a party without entry of judgment: one year.

Notation of the dismissal shall be made on the civil index of cases or on a separate dismissal index.

(e) Criminal.

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- (1) Capital felony (murder with special circumstances where the prosecution seeks the death penalty): retain permanently. If the charge is disposed of by acquittal or a sentence less than death, the case shall be reclassified.
 - (2) Felony, except as otherwise specified: 75 years.
- (3) Felony, except capital felony, with court records from the initial complaint through the preliminary hearing or plea and for which the case file does not include final sentencing or other final disposition of the case because the case was bound over to the superior court: five years.
 - (4) Misdemeanor, except as otherwise specified: five years.
- 36 (5) Misdemeanor alleging a violation of the Vehicle Code, 37 except as otherwise specified: three years.
- 38 (6) Misdemeanor alleging a violation of Section 23103, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code: 10 years.

SB 1128 -8-

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(7) Misdemeanor alleging a violation of Section 14601, 14601, 20002, 23104, or 23109 of the Vehicle Code: five years.

- (8) Misdemeanor alleging a marijuana violation under subdivision (b), (c), (d), or (e) of Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code, or subdivision (b) of Section 11360 of the Health and Safety Code in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 11361.5 of the Health and Safety Code: records shall be destroyed two years from the date of conviction or from the date of arrest if no conviction.
- (9) Misdemeanor, infraction, or civil action alleging a violation of the regulation and licensing of dogs under Sections 30951 to 30956, inclusive, of the Food and Agricultural Code or violation of any other local ordinance: three years.
 - (10) Infraction, except as otherwise specified: three years.
- (11) Parking infractions, including alleged violations under the stopping, standing, and parking provisions set forth in Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 22500) of Division 11 of the Vehicle Code: two years.
- (12) Records relating to a person required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code: retain for the life of the person.
- (f) Habeas corpus: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
 - (g) Juvenile.
- (1) Dependent (Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 28 or on written request shall be released to the juvenile five years after jurisdiction over the person has terminated under subdivision (a) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Sealed records shall be destroyed upon court order five years after the records have been sealed pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 389 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (2) Ward (Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 21 or on written request shall be released to the juvenile five years after jurisdiction over the person has terminated under subdivision (a) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Sealed records shall be destroyed upon court order five years after the records have been sealed under subdivision (d) of Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

9 **SB 1128**

(3) Ward (Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 38 under subdivision (a) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Sealed records shall be destroyed upon court order when the subject of the record reaches the age of 38 under subdivision (d) of Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (4) Traffic and some nontraffic misdemeanors and infractions (Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 21 or five years after jurisdiction over the person has terminated under subdivision (c) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. May be microfilmed or photocopied.
- (5) Marijuana misdemeanor under subdivision (e) of Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code in accordance with procedures specified in subdivision (a) of Section 11361.5 of the Health and Safety Code: upon reaching age 18 the records shall be destroyed.
 - (h) Probate.

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- (1) Conservatorship: 10 years after decree of termination.
 - (2) Guardianship: 10 years after the age of 18.
- (3) Probate, including probated wills, except as otherwise specified: retain permanently.
 - (i) Court records of the appellate division of the superior court: five years.
 - (i) Other records.
 - (1) Applications in forma pauperis: any time after the disposition of the underlying case.
 - (2) Arrest warrant: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
 - (3) Bench warrant: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
 - (4) Bond: three years after exoneration and release.
 - (5) Coroner's inquest report: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category; if no case, then permanent.
 - (6) Court orders not associated with an underlying case, such as orders for destruction of court records for telephone taps, or to destroy drugs, and other miscellaneous court orders: three years.
- (7) Court reporter notes: 10 years after the notes have been 40 taken in criminal and juvenile proceedings and five years after

SB 1128 — 10 —

the notes have been taken in all other proceedings, except notes reporting proceedings in capital felony cases (murder with special circumstances where the prosecution seeks the death penalty and the sentence is death), including notes reporting the preliminary hearing, which shall be retained permanently, unless the Supreme Court on request of the court clerk authorizes the destruction.

- (8) Electronic recordings made as the official record of the oral proceedings under the California Rules of Court: any time after final disposition of the case in infraction and misdemeanor proceedings, 10 years in all other criminal proceedings, and five years in all other proceedings.
- (9) Electronic recordings not made as the official record of the oral proceedings under the California Rules of Court: any time either before or after final disposition of the case.
 - (10) Index, except as otherwise specified: retain permanently.
- (11) Index for cases alleging traffic violations: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
- (12) Judgments within the jurisdiction of the superior court other than in a limited civil case, misdemeanor case, or infraction case: retain permanently.
- (13) Judgments in misdemeanor cases, infraction cases, and limited civil cases: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
- (14) Minutes: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
 - (15) Naturalization index: retain permanently.
- (16) Ninety-day evaluation (under Section 1203.03 of the Penal Code): same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category, or period for completion or termination of probation, whichever is longer.
- (17) Register of actions or docket: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category, but in no event less than 10 years for civil and small claims cases.
- (18) Search warrant: 10 years, except search warrants issued in connection with a capital felony case defined in paragraph (7), which shall be retained permanently.
- 39 (k) Retention of any of the court records under this section 40 shall be extended as follows:

—11— SB 1128

(1) By order of the court on its own motion, or on application of a party or any interested member of the public for good cause shown and on those terms as are just. A fee shall not be charged for making the application.

- (2) Upon application and order for renewal of the judgment to the extended time for enforcing the judgment.
 - SEC. 4. Section 288.3 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
- 288.3. (a) Any adult who contacts or communicates with a minor under 16 years of age, or who contacts or communicates with another person whom the adult believes to be a minor under 16 years of age, with the intent to commit any lewd or lascivious act, is guilty of a misdemeanor or felony.
- (b) Prosecution under this section shall not prohibit prosecution under any other provision of law, including prosecution for intent to commit a sex offense.
- (c) If the defendant acts with the requisite intent, it is not a defense to prosecution under this section that the person contacted by the defendant was a law enforcement officer posing as a minor.
- (d) As used in this section, "contacts or communicates" has the same meaning as in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 272.
 - SEC. 5. Section 288.7 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
- 288.7. Any person 18 years of age or older who engages in sexual intercourse or sodomy with a child who is 10 years of age or younger is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life.
- SEC. 6. The heading of Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) is added to Title 9 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, to read:

Chapter 5.5. Sex offenders

SEC. 7. Section 290 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

290. (a) (1) (A) Every person described in paragraph (2), for the rest of his or her life while residing in California, or while attending school or working in California, as described in subparagraph (G), shall be required to register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she is residing, or the sheriff of the county if he or she is residing in an unincorporated area or

— 12 — SB 1128

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city that has no police department, and, additionally, with the chief of police of a campus of the University of California, the 3 California State University, or community college if he or she is 4 residing upon the campus or in any of its facilities, within five 5 working days of coming into, or changing his or her residence 6 within, any city, county, or city and county, or campus in which he or she temporarily resides.

- (B) If the person who is registering has more than one residence address at which he or she regularly resides, he or she shall register in accordance with subparagraph (A) in each of the jurisdictions in which he or she regularly resides, regardless of the number of days or nights spent there. If all of the addresses are within the same jurisdiction, the person shall provide the registering authority with all of the addresses where he or she regularly resides.
- (C) Every person described in paragraph (2), for the rest of his or her life while living as a transient in California shall be required to register, as follows:
- (i) A transient must register, or reregister if the person has previously registered, within five working days from release from incarceration, placement or commitment, or release on probation, pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), except that if the person previously registered as a transient less than 30 days from the date of his or her release from incarceration, he or she does not need to reregister as a transient until his or her next required 30-day update of registration. If a transient is not physically present in any one jurisdiction for five consecutive working days, he or she must register in the jurisdiction in which he or she is physically present on the fifth working day following release, pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). Beginning on or before the 30th day following initial registration upon release, a transient must reregister no less than once every 30 days thereafter. A transient shall register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she is physically present within that 30-day period, or the sheriff of the county if he or she is physically present in an unincorporated area or city that has no police department, and additionally, with the chief of police of a campus of the University of California, the California State University, or community college if he or she is physically present upon the campus or in any of its facilities. A transient

—13— SB 1128

must reregister no less than once every 30 days regardless of the length of time he or she has been physically present in the particular jurisdiction in which he or she reregisters. If a transient fails to reregister within any 30-day period, he or she may be prosecuted in any jurisdiction in which he or she is physically present.

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- (ii) A transient who moves to a residence shall have five working days within which to register at that address, in accordance with subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). A person registered at a residence address in accordance with subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), who becomes transient shall have five working days within which to reregister as a transient in accordance with clause (i).
- (iii) Beginning on his or her first birthday following registration, a transient shall register annually, within five working days of his or her birthday, to update his or her registration with the entities described in clause (i). A transient shall register in whichever jurisdiction he or she is physically present on that date. At the 30-day updates and the annual update, a transient shall provide current information as required on the Department of Justice annual update form, including the information described in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e), and the information specified in clause (iv).
- (iv) A transient shall, upon registration and reregistration, provide current information as required on the Department of Justice registration forms, and shall also list the places where he or she sleeps, eats, works, frequents, and engages in leisure activities. If a transient changes or adds to the places listed on the form during the 30-day period, he or she does not need to report the new place or places until the next required reregistration.
- (v) Failure to comply with the requirement of reregistering every 30 days following initial registration pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph shall be punished in accordance with paragraph (6) of subdivision (g). Failure to comply with any other requirement of this section shall be punished in accordance with either paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (g).
- (vi) A transient who moves out of state shall inform, in person, the chief of police in the city in which he or she is physically

SB 1128 — 14 —

present, or the sheriff of the county if he or she is physically present in an unincorporated area or city that has no police department, within five working days, of his or her move out of state. The transient shall inform that registering agency of his or her planned destination, residence or transient location out of state, and any plans he or she has to return to California, if known. The law enforcement agency shall, within three days after receipt of this information, forward a copy of the change of location information to the Department of Justice. The department shall forward appropriate registration data to the law enforcement agency having local jurisdiction of the new place of residence or location.

- (vii) For purposes of this section, "transient" means a person who has no residence. "Residence" means one or more addresses at which a person regularly resides, regardless of the number of days or nights spent there, such as a shelter or structure that can be located by a street address, including, but not limited to, houses, apartment buildings, motels, hotels, homeless shelters, and recreational and other vehicles.
- (viii) The transient registrant's duty to update his or her registration no less than every 30 days shall begin with his or her second transient update following the date this subdivision became effective.
- (D) Beginning on his or her first birthday following registration or change of address, the person shall be required to register annually, within five working days of his or her birthday, to update his or her registration with the entities described in subparagraph (A). At the annual update, the person shall provide current information as required on the Department of Justice annual update form, including the information described in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).
- (E) In addition, every person who has ever been adjudicated a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall, after his or her release from custody, verify his or her address no less than once every 90 days and place of employment, including the name and address of the employer, in a manner established by the Department of Justice.
- (F) No entity shall require a person to pay a fee to register or update his or her registration pursuant to this section. The

15 SB 1128

registering agency shall submit registrations, including annual updates or changes of address, directly into the Department of Justice Violent Crime Information Network (VCIN). The registering agency shall give the registrant a copy of the completed Department of Justice form each time the person registers or reregisters, including at the annual update.

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- (G) Persons required to register in their state of residence who are out-of-state residents employed, or carrying on a vocation in California on a full-time or part-time basis, with or without compensation, for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, shall register in accordance with subparagraph (A). Persons described in paragraph (2) who are out-of-state residents enrolled in any educational institution in California, as defined in Section 22129 of the Education Code, on a full-time or part-time basis, shall register in accordance with subparagraph (A). The place where the out-of-state resident is located, for purposes of registration, shall be the place where the person is employed, carrying on a vocation, or attending school. The out-of-state resident subject to this subparagraph shall, in addition to the information required pursuant to subdivision (e), provide the registering authority with the name of his or her place of employment or the name of the school attended in California, and his or her address or location in his or her state of residence. The registration requirement for persons subject to this subparagraph shall become operative on November 25, 2000. The terms "employed or carries on a vocation" include employment whether or not financially volunteered, or performed for government or educational benefit.
- (2) The following persons shall be required to register pursuant to paragraph (1):
- (A) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or is hereafter convicted in any court in this state or in any federal or military court of a violation of Section 207 or 209 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289, Section 220, except assault to commit mayhem, Section 243.4, paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, or paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 involving the use of force or violence for which the person is sentenced to the state prison, Section 264.1, 266, or 266c, subdivision (b) of Section 266h, subdivision (b) of Section 266i, Section 266i, 267,

SB 1128 -16-

269, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 288.7, or 289, Section 311.1, subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 311.2, Section 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, 311.11, 626.83, or 647.6, former Section 647a, subdivision (c) of Section 653f, subdivision 1 or 2 of Section 314, any offense involving lewd or lascivious conduct under Section 272, or any felony violation of Section 288.2; or any statutory predecessor that includes all elements of one of the above-mentioned offenses; or any person who since that date has been or is hereafter convicted of the attempt to commit any of the above-mentioned offenses.

- (B) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or hereafter is released, discharged, or paroled from a penal institution where he or she was confined because of the commission or attempted commission of one of the offenses described in subparagraph (A).
- (C) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or hereafter is determined to be a mentally disordered sex offender under Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or any person who has been found guilty in the guilt phase of a trial for an offense for which registration is required by this section but who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity in the sanity phase of the trial.
- (D) (i) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been, or is hereafter convicted in any other court, including any state, federal, or military court, of any offense that, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in subparagraph (A).
- (ii) Any person ordered by any other court, including any state, federal, or military court, to register as a sex offender for any offense, if the court found at the time of conviction or sentencing that the person committed the offense as a result of sexual compulsion or for purposes of sexual gratification.
- (iii) Except as provided in clause (iv), any person who would be required to register while residing in the state of conviction for a sex offense committed in that state.
- (iv) Clause (iii) shall not apply to a person required to register in the state of conviction if the conviction was for the equivalent of one of the following offenses, and the person is not subject to clause (i):

-17- SB 1128

- (I) Indecent exposure, pursuant to Section 314.
- (II) Unlawful sexual intercourse, pursuant to Section 261.5.
 - (III) Incest, pursuant to Section 285.

- (IV) Sodomy, pursuant to Section 286, or oral copulation, pursuant to Section 288a, provided that the offender notifies the Department of Justice that the sodomy or oral copulation conviction was for conduct between consenting adults, as described in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), and the department is able, upon the exercise of reasonable diligence, to verify that fact.
- (E) Any person ordered by any court to register pursuant to this section for any offense not included specifically in this section if the court finds at the time of conviction or sentencing that the person committed the offense as a result of sexual compulsion or for purposes of sexual gratification. The court shall state on the record the reasons for its findings and the reasons for requiring registration.
- (F) Any person required to register pursuant to any provision of this section, regardless of whether the person's conviction has been dismissed pursuant to Section 1203.4, unless the person obtains a certificate of rehabilitation and is entitled to relief from registration pursuant to Section 290.5.
- (G) (i) Notwithstanding any other subdivision, a person who was convicted before January 1, 1976, under subdivision (a) of Section 286, or Section 288a, shall not be required to register pursuant to this section for that conviction if the conviction was for conduct between consenting adults that was decriminalized by Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 1975 or Chapter 1139 of the Statutes of 1976. The Department of Justice shall remove that person from the Sex Offender Registry, and the person is discharged from his or her duty to register pursuant to the following procedure:
- (I) The person submits to the Department of Justice official documentary evidence, including court records or police reports, that demonstrate that the person's conviction pursuant to either of those sections was for conduct between consenting adults that was decriminalized; or
- (II) The person submits to the department a declaration stating that the person's conviction pursuant to either of those sections was for consensual conduct between adults that has been

SB 1128 —18—

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decriminalized. The declaration shall be confidential and not a public record, and shall include the person's name, address, telephone number, date of birth, and a summary of the circumstances leading to the conviction, including the date of the conviction and county of the occurrence.

(III) The department shall determine whether the person's conviction was for conduct between consensual adults that has been decriminalized. If the conviction was for consensual conduct between adults that has been decriminalized, and the person has no other offenses for which he or she is required to register pursuant to this section, the department shall, within 60 days of receipt of those documents, notify the person that he or she is relieved of the duty to register, and shall notify the local law enforcement agency with which the person is registered that he or she has been relieved of the duty to register. The local law enforcement agency shall remove the person's registration from its files within 30 days of receipt of notification. If the documentary or other evidence submitted is insufficient to establish the person's claim, the department shall, within 60 days of receipt of those documents, notify the person that his or her claim cannot be established, and that the person shall continue to register pursuant to this section. The department shall provide, upon the person's request, any information relied upon by the department in making its determination that the person shall continue to register pursuant to this section. Any person whose claim has been denied by the department pursuant to this clause may petition the court to appeal the department's denial of the person's claim.

(ii) On or before July 1, 1998, the department shall make a report to the Legislature concerning the status of persons who may come under the provisions of this subparagraph, including the number of persons who were convicted before January 1, 1976, under subdivision (a) of Section 286 or Section 288a and are required to register under this section, the average age of these persons, the number of these persons who have any subsequent convictions for a registerable sex offense, and the number of these persons who have sought successfully or unsuccessfully to be relieved of their duty to register under this section.

-19 - SB 1128

(b) (1) Any person who is released, discharged, or paroled from a jail, state or federal prison, school, road camp, or other institution where he or she was confined because of the commission or attempted commission of one of the offenses specified in subdivision (a) or is released from a state hospital to which he or she was committed as a mentally disordered sex offender under Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall, prior to discharge, parole, or release, be informed of his or her duty to register under this section by the official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital, and the official shall require the person to read and sign any form that may be required by the Department of Justice, stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained to the person. The official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital shall obtain the address where the person expects to reside upon his or her discharge, parole, or release and shall report the address to the Department of Justice. The official shall at the same time forward a current photograph of the person to the Department of Justice.

(2) The official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital shall give one copy of the form to the person and shall send one copy to the Department of Justice and one copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies having jurisdiction over the place the person expects to reside upon discharge, parole, or release. If the conviction that makes the person subject to this section is a felony conviction, the official in charge shall, not later than 45 days prior to the scheduled release of the person, send one copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies having local jurisdiction where the person expects to reside upon discharge, parole, or release; one copy to the prosecuting agency that prosecuted the person; and one copy to the Department of Justice. The official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital shall retain one copy.

(c) (1) Any person who is convicted in this state of the commission or attempted commission of any of the offenses specified in subdivision (a) and who is released on probation, shall, prior to release or discharge, be informed of the duty to register under this section by the probation department, and a probation officer shall require the person to read and sign any

SB 1128 — 20 —

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form that may be required by the Department of Justice, stating 2 that the duty of the person to register under this section has been 3 explained to him or her. The probation officer shall obtain the 4 address where the person expects to reside upon release or 5 discharge and shall report within three days the address to the Department of Justice. The probation officer shall give one copy 6 7 of the form to the person, send one copy to the Department of 8 Justice, and forward one copy to the appropriate law enforcement 9 agency or agencies having local jurisdiction where the person expects to reside upon his or her discharge, parole, or release. 10

- (2) Any person who is convicted in this state of the commission or attempted commission of any of the offenses specified in subdivision (a) and who is granted conditional release without supervised probation, or discharged upon payment of a fine, shall, prior to release or discharge, be informed of the duty to register under this section in open court by the court in which the person has been convicted, and the court shall require the person to read and sign any form that may be required by the Department of Justice, stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained to him or her. If the court finds that it is in the interest of the efficiency of the court, the court may assign the bailiff to require the person to read and sign forms under this section. The court shall obtain the address where the person expects to reside upon release or discharge and shall report within three days the address to the Department of Justice. The court shall give one copy of the form to the person, send one copy to the Department of Justice, and forward one copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies having local jurisdiction where the person expects to reside upon his or her discharge, parole, or release.
- (d) (1) Any person who, on or after January 1, 1986, is discharged or paroled from the Department of the Youth Authority Corrections and Rehabilitation to the custody of which he or she was committed after having been adjudicated a ward of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code because of the commission or attempted commission of any offense described in paragraph (3) shall be subject to registration under the procedures of this section.
- (2) Any person who is discharged or paroled from a facility in another state that is equivalent to the Department of the Youth

-21 - SB 1128

Authority Division of Juvenile Justice, to the custody of which he or she was committed because of an offense which, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in paragraph (3), shall be subject to registration under the procedures of this section.

- (3) Any person described in this subdivision who committed an offense in violation of any of the following provisions shall be required to register pursuant to this section:
- (A) Assault with intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 under Section 220.
- (B) Any offense defined in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, Section 264.1, 266c, or 267, paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of, or subdivision (c) or (d) of, Section 286, Section 288 or 288.5, paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of, or subdivision (c) or (d) of, Section 288a, subdivision (a) of Section 289, or Section 647.6.
- (C) A violation of Section 207 or 209 committed with the intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289.
- (4) Prior to discharge or parole from the Department of—the Youth Authority Corrections and Rehabilitation, any person who is subject to registration under this subdivision shall be informed of the duty to register under the procedures set forth in this section. Department—of—the—Youth—Authority—officials—shall transmit the required forms and information to the Department of Justice.
- (5) All records specifically relating to the registration in the custody of the Department of Justice, law enforcement agencies, and other agencies or public officials shall be destroyed when the person who is required to register has his or her records sealed under the procedures set forth in Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. This subdivision shall not be construed as requiring the destruction of other criminal offender or juvenile records relating to the case that are maintained by the Department of Justice, law enforcement agencies, the juvenile court, or other agencies and public officials unless ordered by a court under Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (e) (1) On or after January 1, 1998, upon incarceration, placement, or commitment, or prior to release on probation, any person who is required to register under this section shall

SB 1128 -22-

preregister. The preregistering official shall be the admitting officer at the place of incarceration, placement, or commitment, or the probation officer if the person is to be released on probation. The preregistration shall consist of all of the following:

- (A) A preregistration statement in writing, signed by the person, giving information that shall be required by the Department of Justice.
 - (B) The fingerprints and a current photograph of the person.
- (C) Any person who is preregistered pursuant to this subdivision is required to be preregistered only once.
- (2) A person described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall register, or reregister if the person has previously registered, upon release from incarceration, placement, commitment, or release on probation pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). The registration shall consist of all of the following:
- (A) A statement in writing signed by the person, giving information as shall be required by the Department of Justice and giving the name and address of the person's employer, and the address of the person's place of employment if that is different from the employer's main address.
- (B) The fingerprints and a current photograph of the person taken by the registering official.
- (C) The license plate number of any vehicle owned by, regularly driven by, or registered in the name of the person.
- (D) Notice to the person that, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (4), he or she may have a duty to register in any other state where he or she may relocate.
- (E) Copies of adequate proof of residence, which shall be limited to a California driver's license, California identification card, recent rent or utility receipt, printed personalized checks or other recent banking documents showing that person's name and address, or any other information that the registering official believes is reliable. If the person has no residence and no reasonable expectation of obtaining a residence in the foreseeable future, the person shall so advise the registering official and shall sign a statement provided by the registering official stating that fact. Upon presentation of proof of residence to the registering official or a signed statement that the person has no residence, the person shall be allowed to register. If the person claims that

he or she has a residence but does not have any proof of residence, he or she shall be allowed to register but shall furnish proof of residence within 30 days of the date he or she is allowed to register.

- (3) Within three days thereafter, the preregistering official or the registering law enforcement agency or agencies shall forward the statement, fingerprints, photograph, and vehicle license plate number, if any, to the Department of Justice.
- (f) (1) (A) Any person who was last registered at a residence address pursuant to this section who changes his or her residence address, whether within the jurisdiction in which he or she is currently registered or to a new jurisdiction inside or outside the state, shall, in person, within five working days of the move, inform the law enforcement agency or agencies with which he or she last registered of the move, the new address or transient location, if known, and any plans he or she has to return to California.
- (B) If the person does not know the new residence address or location at the time of the move, the registrant shall, in person, within five working days of the move, inform the last registering agency or agencies that he or she is moving. The person shall later notify the last registering agency or agencies, in writing, sent by certified or registered mail, of the new address or location within five working days of moving into the new residence address or location, whether temporary or permanent.
- (C) The law enforcement agency or agencies shall, within three working days after receipt of this information, forward a copy of the change of address information to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice shall forward appropriate registration data to the law enforcement agency or agencies having local jurisdiction of the new place of residence.
- (2) If the person's new address is in a Department of—the Youth—Authority facility or a state prison Corrections and Rehabilitation facility or state mental institution, an official of the place of incarceration, placement, or commitment shall, within 90 days of receipt of the person, forward the registrant's change of address information to the Department of Justice. The agency need not provide a physical address for the registrant but shall indicate that he or she is serving a period of incarceration or commitment in a facility under the agency's jurisdiction. This

SB 1128 — 24 —

paragraph shall apply to persons received in a Department of the Youth Authority facility or a state prison or department facility or state mental institution on or after January 1, 1999. The Department of Justice shall forward the change of address information to the agency with which the person last registered.

- (3) If any person who is required to register pursuant to this section changes his or her name, the person shall inform, in person, the law enforcement agency or agencies with which he or she is currently registered within five working days. The law enforcement agency or agencies shall forward a copy of this information to the Department of Justice within three working days of its receipt.
- (g) (1) Any person who is required to register under this section based on a misdemeanor conviction or juvenile adjudication who willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraphs (5), (7), and (9), any person who is required to register under this section based on a felony conviction or juvenile adjudication who willfully violates any requirement of this section or who has a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication for the offense of failing to register under this section and who subsequently and willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

If probation is granted or if the imposition or execution of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition of the probation or suspension that the person serve at least 90 days in a county jail. The penalty described in this paragraph shall apply whether or not the person has been released on parole or has been discharged from parole.

(3) Any person determined to be a mentally disordered sex offender or who has been found guilty in the guilt phase of trial for an offense for which registration is required under this section, but who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity in the sanity phase of the trial, or who has had a petition sustained in a juvenile adjudication for an offense for which registration is required under this section pursuant to subdivision (d), but who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity, who

__ 25 __ SB 1128

willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year. For any second or subsequent willful violation of any requirement of this section, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

- (4) If, after discharge from parole, the person is convicted of a felony or suffers a juvenile adjudication as specified in this subdivision, he or she shall be required to complete parole of at least one year, in addition to any other punishment imposed under this subdivision. A person convicted of a felony as specified in this subdivision may be granted probation only in the unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served. When probation is granted under this paragraph, the court shall specify on the record and shall enter into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by the disposition.
- (5) Any person who has ever been adjudicated a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and who fails to verify his or her registration every 90 days as required pursuant to subparagraph (E) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (6) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (5), any person who is required to register or reregister pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) and willfully fails to comply with the requirement that he or she reregister no less than every 30 days is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail at least 30 days, but not exceeding six months. A person who willfully fails to comply with the requirement that he or she reregister no less than every 30 days shall not be charged with this violation more often than once for a failure to register in any period of 90 days. Any person who willfully commits a third or subsequent violation of the requirements of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) that he or she reregister no less than every 30 days shall be punished in accordance with either paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision.

SB 1128 -26-

(7) Any person who fails to provide proof of residence as required by subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e), regardless of the offense upon which the duty to register is based, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months.

- (8) Any person who is required to register under this section who willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a continuing offense as to each requirement he or she violated.
- (9) In addition to any other penalty imposed under this subdivision, the failure to provide information required on registration and reregistration forms of the Department of Justice, or the provision of false information, is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not exceeding one year.
- (h) Whenever any person is released on parole or probation and is required to register under this section but fails to do so within the time prescribed, the parole authority, the Youthful Offender Parole Board, or the court, as the case may be, shall order the parole or probation of the person revoked. For purposes of this subdivision, "parole authority" has the same meaning as described in Section 3000.
- (i) Except as otherwise provided by law, the statements, photographs, and fingerprints required by this section shall not be open to inspection by the public or by any person other than a regularly employed peace officer or other law enforcement officer.
- (j) In any case in which a person who would be required to register pursuant to this section for a felony conviction is to be temporarily sent outside the institution where he or she is confined on any assignment within a city or county including firefighting, disaster control, or of whatever nature the assignment may be, the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the place or places where the assignment shall occur shall be notified within a reasonable time prior to removal from the institution. This subdivision shall not apply to any person who is temporarily released under guard from the institution where he or she is confined.
- (k) As used in this section, "mentally disordered sex offender" includes any person who has been determined to be a sexual psychopath or a mentally disordered sex offender under any

__ 27 __ SB 1128

provision which, on or before January 1, 1976, was contained in Division 6 (commencing with Section 6000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (*l*) (1) Every person who, prior to January 1, 1997, is required to register under this section, shall be notified whenever he or she next reregisters of the reduction of the registration period from 14 to 5 working days. This notice shall be provided in writing by the registering agency or agencies. Failure to receive this notification shall be a defense against the penalties prescribed by subdivision (g) if the person did register within 14 days.
- (2) Every person who, as a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is required to verify his or her registration every 90 days, shall be notified wherever he or she next registers of his or her increased registration obligations. This notice shall be provided in writing by the registering agency or agencies. Failure to receive this notice shall be a defense against the penalties prescribed by paragraph (5) of subdivision (g).
- (m) The registration provisions of this section are applicable to every person described in this section, without regard to when his or her crime or crimes were committed or his or her duty to register pursuant to this section arose, and to every offense described in this section, regardless of when it was committed.
- (n) On or before January 1, 2010, the Department of Justice shall renovate the VCIN to do the following:
- (1) Correct all software deficiencies affecting data integrity and include designated data fields for all mandated sex offender data.
- (2) Consolidate and simplify program logic, thereby increasing system performance and reducing system maintenance costs.
- (3 Provide all necessary data storage, processing, and search capabilities.
- (4) Provide law enforcement agencies with full Internet access to all sex offender data and photos.
- (5) Incorporate a flexible design structure to readily meet future demands for enhanced system functionality, including public Internet access to sex offender information pursuant to Section 290.46.
 - SEC. 8. Section 290.03 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

SB 1128 -28-

290.03. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that a comprehensive system of risk assessment, supervision, monitoring and containment for registered sex offenders residing in California communities is necessary to enhance public safety and reduce the risk of recidivism posed by these offenders. The Legislature further affirms and incorporates the following findings and declarations, previously reflected in its enactment of "Megan's Law":

- (1) Sex offenders pose a potentially high risk of committing further sex offenses after release from incarceration or commitment, and the protection of the public from reoffending by these offenders is a paramount public interest.
- (2) It is a compelling and necessary public interest that the public have information concerning persons convicted of offenses involving unlawful sexual behavior collected pursuant to Sections 290 and 290.4 to allow members of the public to adequately protect themselves and their children from these persons.
- (3) Persons convicted of these offenses involving unlawful sexual behavior have a reduced expectation of privacy because of the public's interest in public safety.
- (4) In balancing the offenders' due process and other rights against the interests of public security, the Legislature finds that releasing information about sex offenders under the circumstances specified in the Sex Offender Punishment, Control, and Containment Act of 2006 will further the primary government interest of protecting vulnerable populations from potential harm.
- (5) The registration of sex offenders, the public release of specified information about certain sex offenders pursuant to Sections 290 and 290.4, and public notice of the presence of certain high risk sexual offenders in communities will further the governmental interests of public safety and public scrutiny of the criminal and mental health systems that deal with these offenders.
- (6) To protect the safety and general welfare of the people of this state, it is necessary to provide for continued registration of sex offenders, for the public release of specified information regarding certain more serious sex offenders, and for community notification regarding high risk sex offenders who are about to

—29 — SB 1128

be released from custody or who already reside in communities in this state. This policy of authorizing the release of necessary and relevant information about serious and high risk sex offenders to members of the general public is a means of assuring public protection and shall not be construed as punitive.

- (7) The Legislature also declares, however, that in making information available about certain sex offenders to the public, it does not intend that the information be used to inflict retribution or additional punishment on any person convicted of a sexual offense. While the Legislature is aware of the possibility of misuse, it finds that the dangers to the public of nondisclosure far outweigh the risk of possible misuse of the information. The Legislature is further aware of studies in Oregon and Washington indicating that community notification laws and public release of similar information in those states have resulted in little criminal misuse of the information and that the enhancement to public safety has been significant.
- (b) In enacting the Sex Offender Punishment, Control and Containment Act of 2006, the Legislature hereby creates a standardized, statewide system to identify, assess, monitor and contain known sex offenders for the purpose of reducing the risk of recidivism posed by these offenders, thereby protecting victims and potential victims from future harm.
- SEC. 9. Section 290.04 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 290.04. (a) Commencing on January 1, 2007, all adult males who are required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 shall be subject to assessment by the STATIC-99 assessment tool. The STATIC-99 and its successor instruments shall be the sole actuarial risk assessment instrument used for registered sex offenders.
- (b) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in consultation with the Attorney General and local law enforcement, shall establish and implement a schedule for conducting, no later than January 1, 2012, STATIC-99 assessments of adult male registered sex offenders living in California who no longer are in custody, on probation, or on parole as of the effective date of this section. These persons shall be administered a STATIC-99 assessment according to the implementation schedule during their annual registration update by persons authorized to administer the instrument. The schedule

SB 1128 -30-

adopted by the department shall give priority to assessing those registrants with the most recent sex offense convictions. Any adult male required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 may seek an assessment before their scheduled assessment period at his or her own cost as determined by the department. These assessments shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the requirements of this section.

- (c) On or before January 1, 2010, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in consultation with the Department of Mental Health and experts in sex offender risk assessment and the use of actuarial instruments in predicting sex offender risk, shall periodically evaluate and update the STATIC-99 or its successor instrument to ensure that California's standardized actuarial assessment instrument for assessing sex offender risk reflects reliable, objective and well-established protocols for predicting sex offender risk of recidivism, has been scientifically validated with multiple cross-validations, and is widely accepted by the courts.
- (d) On or before January 1, 2008, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in consultation with the Department of Mental Health and experts in sex offender risk assessment and the use of actuarial instruments in predicting sex offender risk, shall research actuarial risk assessment tools for female and juvenile registered sex offenders, and shall make recommendations to the Governor and to the Legislature concerning the appropriate actuarial risk assessment instrument to be used to assess those populations.
- (e) On or before January 1, 2008, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in consultation with the Department of Mental Health and experts in sex offender risk assessment and the use of actuarial instruments in predicting sex offender risk, shall establish a training program for probation officers, parole officers, and any other persons authorized by law to perform risk assessment. The department shall use an expert in the field of risk assessment and the use of actuarial instruments in predicting sex offender risk to conduct periodic training. Probation departments and regional parole officers shall designate persons within their organizations to attend a yearly training and shall train others within their organizations who are

-31 - SB 1128

designated to perform risk assessments as required or authorized
 by law.
 SEC. 10. Section 290.05 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

- SEC. 10. Section 290.05 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 290.05. (a) Commencing on January 1, 2007 and subject to the provisions of Section 290.04, the actuarial risk assessment instrument for adult males required to register as sex offenders pursuant to Section 290 shall be the STATIC-99.
- (b) There shall be four risk assessment tier levels assignable to registered sex offenders under this instrument: low, moderate-low, moderate-high, and high.
- SEC. 11. Section 290.06 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 290.06. (a) Probation officers trained in the use of STATIC-99 shall perform a presentencing risk assessment of every adult male convicted of an offense that requires him to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290. Probation officers shall assign a risk assessment tier level score to the assessment, and shall include that score in a presentencing or probation officer's report. Probation officers who conduct sex offender risk assessments shall be trained in an approved program established pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 290.04, and shall receive updated training no less frequently than every two years, as determined by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
- (b) (1) The designated probation officer shall compile a Facts of Offense Sheet for every adult male convicted of an offense that requires him to register as a sex offender under Section 290 containing the following information concerning the offender and his offense: name; all known aliases; CII number; physical description; criminal history, including registerable sex offenses, other offenses, and arrests that did not result in conviction for sexual or violent offenses; unique circumstances of the offense for which registration is required, including but not limited to, weapons used or victim pattern; risk assessment tier level; and type of victims targeted in the past. The defendant may move the court to correct the Facts of the Offense Sheet. Any corrections to the Facts of the Offense Sheet offered by the defendant shall be made consistent with Section 1204. The Facts of Offense Sheet shall be included in the probation officer's report and shall also be forwarded to the incarcerating agency, if any. A copy of the Facts of Offense Sheet shall be sent by the probation department

SB 1128 -32-

to the registering law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the person will reside on supervised probation within three days of the person's release on probation. In addition, probation shall send a copy of the Facts of Offense Sheet to the Department of Justice Sex Offender Tracking Program within three days of the person's sex offense conviction, and it shall be made part of the registered sex offender's file maintained by the Sex Offender Tracking Program. The Facts of Offense Sheet shall thereafter be made available to law enforcement by the Department of Justice, which shall post it with the offender's record on the Department of Justice Internet Web site maintained pursuant to Section 290.46, and shall be accessible only to law enforcement.

- (2) If the registered sex offender is sentenced to a period of incarceration, at either the state prison or a county jail, the Facts of Offense Sheet shall be sent by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or the county sheriff to the registering law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the registered sex offender will be paroled or will live on release, within three days of the person's release. If the registered sex offender is committed to the Department of Mental Health, the Facts of Offense Sheet shall be sent by the Department of Mental Health to the registering law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the person will live on release, within three days of release.
- SEC. 12. Section 290.07 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 290.07. (a) All adult males who have been convicted of an offense for which they are required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 and who are incarcerated in state prison or committed to the Department of Mental Health shall be subject to sex offender risk assessment pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The assessment shall take place at least four months, but no sooner than 10 months, prior to release from incarceration or commitment.
- (b) The prerelease risk assessment shall be performed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Persons administering the assessment shall be trained through an approved program established pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 290.04, and shall receive updated training no less

33 SB 1128

frequently than every two years as determined by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

- (c) Adult male registered sex offenders who, subsequent to their conviction for a sex offense, are convicted of a separate criminal offense resulting in incarceration or commitment, or which would require a probation officer's report, but who have not been the subject of a risk assessment, shall be assessed in accordance with this chapter.
- SEC. 13. Section 290.08 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 290.08. (a) Adult male registered sex offenders who are on probation or parole as of the effective date of this section shall be subject to a risk assessment using the STATIC-99. Adult male sex offenders convicted in a jurisdiction other than California who are required to register while living in California pursuant to Section 290, who are being supervised in California under an interstate compact or who are on federal or military supervision in California, shall be also be assessed. Those offenders who were assigned the highest risk level under the STATIC-99 in the jurisdiction where they were convicted shall be given priority in performing a new risk assessment.
- (b) Probation departments and the parole authority shall create specialized caseloads for all sex offenders, and shall develop expertise in sex offender management. Sex offenders assessed at high risk levels shall be monitored by agents responsible for reduced case loads.
- (c) The risk assessment tier level assigned to a registered sex offender shall be used to determine the level of monitoring and control on supervision.
- SEC. 14. Section 290.09 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 290.09. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, any person authorized and trained to perform STATIC-99 risk assessments shall be granted access to all relevant records pertaining to a registered sex offender, including but not limited to criminal histories, sex offender registration records, police reports, probation and pre-sentencing reports, judicial records and case files, juvenile records, records maintained by Child Protective Services, psychological evaluations and psychiatric hospital reports, sexually violent predator treatment program reports, and records that have been sealed by the courts or the Department of Justice. Records and information obtained under

SB 1128 -34-

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this section shall not be subject to the California Public Records
 Act, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7
 of Title 1 of the Government Code.
 (b) All state and local agencies and departments that maintain

(b) All state and local agencies and departments that maintain records that contain information about registered sex offenders, including but not limited to, the courts, probation, parole, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Justice, district attorney's and public defender's offices, and Child Protective Services, shall maintain those records during the lifetime of the registered sex offender.

SEC. 15. Section 290.46 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

290.46. (a) On or before the dates specified in this section, the Department of Justice shall make available information concerning persons who are required to register pursuant to Section 290 to the public via an Internet Web site as specified in this section. The department shall update the Internet Web site on an ongoing basis. All information identifying the victim by name, birth date, address, or relationship to the registrant shall be excluded from the Internet Web site. The name or address of the person's employer and the listed person's criminal history other than the specific crimes for which the person is required to register shall not be included on the Internet Web site. The Web site shall display the risk assessment tier level for each posted registrant who has been assessed by the STATIC-99. If no risk assessment has been done, the Web site shall state, "Risk Level-Not Yet Assessed." The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Mental Health shall provide the risk assessment tier level for each registered sex offender assessed to the Department of Justice Sex Offender Tracking Program at least two months prior to release from incarceration or commitment. Probation departments shall provide the risk assessment tier level for each registered sex offender under their jurisdiction to the Department of Justice Sex Offender Tracking Program no later than three days following release on probation. The Department of Mental Health shall provide to the Department of Justice Sex Offender Tracking Program the names of all persons committed to its custody pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code,

-35- SB 1128

within 30 days of commitment, and shall provide the names of all 1 2 of those persons released from its custody within five working 3 days of release. The Department of Corrections and 4 Rehabilitation shall provide the actual release date of each 5 registered sex offender to the Department of Justice Sex Offender Tracking Program within five days of release or as soon as 6 7 practicable thereafter. The Web site shall display the date of 8 conviction and the date of release from incarceration or commitment for each posted registrant. The Web site shall also post, in a separate section from those listing current registered 10 sex offenders, the names and reported state of destination, if any, 11 of former registrants who have been deported or moved out of 12 13 state. The Internet Web site shall be translated into languages 14 other than English as determined by the department. 15

- (b) (1) On or before July 1, 2005, with respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in, or who is described in, paragraph (2), the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site his or her name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, the address at which the person resides, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a).
- 25 (2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses and 26 offenders:
 - (A) Section 207 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289.
- 29 (B) Section 209 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 30 286, 288, 288a, or 289.
- 31 (C) Paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- 32 (D) Section 264.1.

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- 33 (E) Section 269.
- 34 (F) Subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 286.
- 35 (G) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 288, provided that 36 the offense is a felony.
- 37 (H) Subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 288a.
- 38 (I) Section 288.5 or 288.7.
- 39 (J) Subdivision (a) or (j) of Section 289.

SB 1128 -36-

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(K) Any person who has ever been adjudicated a sexually violent predator as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- 4 (c) (1) On or before July 1, 2005, with respect to a person 5 who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in paragraph (2), the 6 7 Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the 8 Internet Web site his or her name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, the community of residence and 10 ZIP Code in which the person resides or the county in which the 11 person is registered as a transient, and any other information that 12 13 the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a). On or before July 1, 2006, 14 15 the Department of Justice shall determine whether any person convicted of an offense listed in paragraph (2) also has one or 16 17 more prior or subsequent convictions of an offense listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290, and, for those 18 19 persons, the Department of Justice shall make available to the 20 public via the Internet Web site the address at which the person 21 resides. However, the address at which the person resides shall 22 not be disclosed until a determination is made that the person is, 23 by virtue of his or her additional prior or subsequent conviction of an offense listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 24 25 290, subject to this subdivision.
 - (2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses:
 - (A) Section 220, except assault to commit mayhem.
 - (B) Paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- 29 (C) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), or subdivision (f), (g), or 30 (i), of Section 286.
- 31 (D) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), or subdivision (f), (g), or 32 (i), of Section 288a.
 - (E) Subdivision (b), (d), (e), or (i) of Section 289.
 - (d) (1) On or before July 1, 2005, with respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in, or who is described in, this subdivision, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site his or her name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, the

-37 - SB 1128

community of residence and ZIP Code in which the person resides or the county in which the person is registered as a transient, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a) or the address at which the person resides.

- (2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses and offenders:
- (A) Subdivision (a) of Section 243.4, provided that the offense is a felony.
 - (B) Section 266, provided that the offense is a felony.
- 11 (C) Section 266c, provided that the offense is a felony.
- 12 (D) Section 266j.

- 13 (E) Section 267.
 - (F) Subdivision (c) of Section 288, provided that the offense is a misdemeanor.
 - (G) Section 626.83 or 647.6.
 - (H) Any person required to register pursuant to Section 290 based upon an out-of-state conviction, unless that person is excluded from the Internet Web site pursuant to subdivision (e). However, if the Department of Justice has determined that the out-of-state crime, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable in this state as a crime described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290, the person shall be placed on the Internet Web site as provided in subdivision (b) or (c), as applicable to the crime.
 - (e) (1) If a person has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in this subdivision, and he or she has been convicted of no other offense listed in subdivision (b), (c), or (d) other than those listed in this subdivision, that person may file an application with the Department of Justice, on a form approved by the department, for exclusion from the Internet Web site. If the department determines that the person meets the requirements of this subdivision, the department shall grant the exclusion and no information concerning the person shall be made available via the Internet Web site described in this section. He or she bears the burden of proving the facts that make him or her eligible for exclusion from the Internet Web site. However, a person who has filed for or been granted an exclusion from the Internet Web site is not relieved of his or her duty to register as a sex offender

SB 1128 -38-

pursuant to Section 290 nor from any otherwise applicable provision of law.

- (2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses:
- (A) A felony violation of subdivision (a) of Section 243.4.
- (B) Section 647.6, provided if the offense is a misdemeanor, and the person has a risk assessment level of low or moderate-low.
- (C) (i) An offense for which the offender successfully completed probation, provided that the offender submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report, presentencing report, report prepared pursuant to Section 288.1, or other official court document that clearly demonstrates both of the following:
- (I) The offender was the victim's parent, stepparent, sibling, or grandparent.
- (II) The crime did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the vagina or rectum of either the victim or the offender by the penis of the other or by any foreign object.
- (ii) An offense for which the offender is on probation at the time of his or her application, provided that the offender submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report, presentencing report, report prepared pursuant to Section 288.1, or other official court document that clearly demonstrates both of the following:
- (I) The offender was the victim's parent, stepparent, sibling, or grandparent.
- (II) The crime did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the vagina or rectum of either the victim or the offender by the penis of the other or by any foreign object.
- (iii) If, subsequent to his or her application, the offender commits a violation of probation resulting in his or her incarceration in county jail or state prison, his or her exclusion, or application for exclusion, from the Internet Web site shall be terminated.
- (iv) For the purposes of this subparagraph, "successfully completed probation" means that during the period of probation the offender neither received additional county jail or state prison time for a violation of probation nor was convicted of another offense resulting in a sentence to county jail or state prison.
- (3) The department shall periodically review the list of those persons excluded pursuant to this subdivision. If it determines

-39- SB 1128

that a person who was granted an exclusion under a former version of this subdivision would not qualify for an exclusion under the current version of this subdivision, the department shall rescind the exclusion, make a reasonable effort to provide notification to the person that the exclusion has been rescinded, and, no sooner than 30 days after notification is attempted, make information about the offender available to the public on the Internet Web site as provided in this section.

- (f) The Department of Justice shall make a reasonable effort to provide notification to persons who have been convicted of the commission or attempted commission of an offense specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d), that on or before July 1, 2005, the department is required to make information about specified sex offenders available to the public via an Internet Web site as specified in this section. The Department of Justice shall also make a reasonable effort to provide notice that some offenders are eligible to apply for exclusion from the Internet Web site.
- (g) (1) A designated law enforcement entity, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 290.45, may make available information concerning persons who are required to register pursuant to Section 290 to the public via an Internet Web site as specified in paragraph (2).
- (2) The law enforcement entity may make available by way of an Internet Web site the information described in subdivision (c) if it determines that the public disclosure of the information about a specific offender by way of the entity's Internet Web site is necessary to ensure the public safety based upon information available to the entity concerning that specific offender.
- (3) The information that may be provided pursuant to this subdivision may include the information specified in subdivision (b) of Section 290.45. However, that offender's address may not be disclosed unless he or she is a person whose address is on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c).
- (h) For purposes of this section, "offense" includes the statutory predecessors of that offense, or any offense committed in another jurisdiction that, if committed or attempted to be committed in this state, would have been punishable in this state as an offense listed in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.

SB 1128 — 40 —

(i) Notwithstanding Section 6254.5 of the Government Code, disclosure of information pursuant to this section is not a waiver of exemptions under Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Title 1 of Division 7 of the Government Code and does not affect other statutory restrictions on disclosure in other situations.

- (j) (1) Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a misdemeanor shall be subject to, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (2) Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a felony shall be punished, in addition and consecutive to any other punishment, by a five-year term of imprisonment in the state prison.
- (k) Any person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 who enters an Internet Web site established pursuant to this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (*l*) (1) A person is authorized to use information disclosed pursuant to this section only to protect a person at risk.
- (2) Except as authorized under paragraph (1) or any other provision of law, use of any information that is disclosed pursuant to this section for purposes relating to any of the following is prohibited:
 - (A) Health insurance.
- 28 (B) Insurance.
- 29 (C) Loans.
- 30 (D) Credit.
- 31 (E) Employment.
- 32 (F) Education, scholarships, or fellowships.
- 33 (G) Housing or accommodations.
- 34 (H) Benefits, privileges, or services provided by any business 35 establishment.
 - (3) This section shall not affect authorized access to, or use of, information pursuant to, among other provisions, Sections 11105 and 11105.3, Section 8808 of the Family Code, Sections 777.5 and 14409.2 of the Financial Code, Sections 1522.01 and

-41- SB 1128

1596.871 of the Health and Safety Code, and Section 432.7 of the Labor Code.

- (4) (A) Any use of information disclosed pursuant to this section for purposes other than those provided by paragraph (1) or in violation of paragraph (2) shall make the user liable for the actual damages, and any amount that may be determined by a jury or a court sitting without a jury, not exceeding three times the amount of actual damage, and not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and attorney's fees, exemplary damages, or a civil penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (B) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of misuse of the information available via an Internet Web site established pursuant to this section in violation of paragraph (2), the Attorney General, any district attorney, or city attorney, or any person aggrieved by the misuse is authorized to bring a civil action in the appropriate court requesting preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the person or group of persons responsible for the pattern or practice of misuse. The foregoing remedies shall be independent of any other remedies or procedures that may be available to an aggrieved party under other provisions of law, including Part 2 (commencing with Section 43) of Division 1 of the Civil Code.
- (m) The public notification provisions of this section are applicable to every person described in this section, without regard to when his or her crimes were committed or his or her duty to register pursuant to Section 290 arose, and to every offense described in this section, regardless of when it was committed.
- (n) On or before July 1, 2006, and every year thereafter, the Department of Justice shall make a report to the Legislature concerning the operation of this section.
- (o) A designated law enforcement entity and its employees shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under this section.
- (p) The Attorney General, in collaboration with local law enforcement and others knowledgeable about sex offenders, shall develop strategies to assist members of the public in understanding and using publicly-available information about

SB 1128 — 42 —

registered sex offenders to further public safety. These strategies may include but are not limited to a hotline for community inquiries, neighborhood and business guidelines for how to respond to information posted on this Web site, and any other resource that promotes public education about these offenders.

SEC. 16. Section 311.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 311.4. (a) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor, hires, employs, or uses the minor to do or assist in doing any of the acts described in Section 311.2, is, for a first offense, guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person has previously been convicted of any violation of this section, the court may, in addition to the punishment authorized in Section 311.9, impose a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (b) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor under the age of 18 years, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor under the age of 18 years, knowingly promotes, employs, uses, persuades, induces, or coerces a minor under the age of 18 years, or any parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 years under his or her control who knowingly permits the minor, to engage in or assist others to engage in either posing or modeling alone or with others for purposes of preparing any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, or a live performance involving, sexual conduct by a minor under the age of 18 years alone or with other persons or animals, for commercial purposes, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (c) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor under the age of 18 years, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor under the age of 18 years, knowingly

-43- SB 1128

promotes, employs, uses, persuades, induces, or coerces a minor under the age of 18 years, or any parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 years under his or her control who knowingly permits the minor, to engage in or assist others to engage in either posing or modeling alone or with others for purposes of preparing any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, or a live performance involving, sexual conduct by a minor under the age of 18 years alone or with other persons or animals, is guilty of a felony. It is not necessary to prove commercial purposes in order to establish a violation of this subdivision. A violation of this subdivision is separate and distinct from a violation of subdivision (b).

- (d) (1) As used in subdivisions (b) and (c), "sexual conduct" means any of the following, whether actual or simulated: sexual intercourse, oral copulation, anal intercourse, anal oral copulation, masturbation, bestiality, sexual sadism, sexual masochism, penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object in a lewd or lascivious manner, exhibition of the genitals or pubic or rectal area for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer, any lewd or lascivious sexual act as defined in Section 288, or excretory functions performed in a lewd or lascivious manner, whether or not any of the above conduct is performed alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals. An act is simulated when it gives the appearance of being sexual conduct.
- (2) As used in subdivisions (b) and (c), "matter" means any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, or any other computer-related equipment or computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, or video laser disc.
- (e) This section does not apply to a legally emancipated minor or to lawful conduct between spouses if one or both are under the age of 18.

SB 1128 — 44—

(f) In every prosecution under this section involving a minor under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense, the age of the victim shall be pled and proven for the purpose of the enhanced penalty provided in Section 647.6. Failure to plead and prove that the victim was under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense is not a bar to prosecution under this section if it is proven that the victim was under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense.

SEC. 17. Section 311.11 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 311.11. (a) (1) Every person who knowingly possesses or controls any matter, representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, the production of which involves the use of a person under the age of 18 years, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or simulating sexual conduct, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 311.4, is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (2) If that matter depicts a minor who is prepubescent, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor or felony.
- (3) If that matter depicts a minor who is prepubescent and the person intends to distribute or exchange the matter with another person, regardless of commercial intent, the person is guilty of a felony.
- (b) If a person Every person who commits a violation of subdivision (a) and who has been previously convicted of a violation of this section, or of a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 311.2, or subdivision (b) of Section 311.4, he or she an offense described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290, or an attempt to commit any of those offenses, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for two, four, or six years.

45 SB 1128

(c) It is not necessary to prove that the matter is obscene in order to establish a violation of this section.

(d) This section does not apply to drawings, figurines, statues, or any film rated by the Motion Picture Association of America, nor does it apply to live or recorded telephone messages when transmitted, disseminated, or distributed as part of a commercial transaction.

SEC. 18. Section 311.12 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 311.12. Any monetary assets gained from the production, publication, sale, distribution, exchange, or control of any matter that depicts a minor under 18 years of age that is unlawful pursuant to Section 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.5, 311.10, or 311.11, is subject to forfeiture, upon conviction for a violation of one of those sections. Upon petition by the prosecuting attorney, at any time following sentencing for a violation of one of those sections, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine the amount of monetary assets that are subject to forfeiture. The Civil Discovery Act of 1986 (Article 3 (commencing with Section 2016) of Chapter 3 of Title 3 of Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure) applies to that hearing.

SEC. 19. Section 626.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

626.8. (a) Any person who comes into any school building or upon any school ground, or street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent thereto, without lawful business thereon, and whose presence or acts interfere with the peaceful conduct of the activities of the school or disrupt the school or its pupils or school activities, or any specified sex offender who comes into any school building or upon any school ground, or street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent thereto, unless the person is a parent or guardian of a child attending that school, or is a student at the school or has prior written permission for the entry from the chief administrative officer of that school, is guilty of a misdemeanor if he or she does any of the following:

(1) Remains there after being asked to leave by the chief administrative official of that school or his or her designated representative, or by a person employed as a member of a security or police department of a school district pursuant to Section 39670 of the Education Code, or a city police officer, or

SB 1128 — 46—

sheriff or deputy sheriff, or a Department of the California Highway Patrol peace officer.

- (2) Reenters or comes upon that place within seven days of being asked to leave by a person specified in paragraph (1).
- (3) Has otherwise established a continued pattern of unauthorized entry.

This section shall not be utilized to impinge upon the lawful exercise of constitutionally protected rights of freedom of speech or assembly.

- (b) Punishment for violation of this section shall be as follows:
- (1) Upon a first conviction by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (2) If the defendant has been previously convicted once of a violation of any offense defined in this chapter or Section 415.5, by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days or more than six months, or by both imprisonment and a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), and shall not be released on probation, parole, or any other basis until he or she has served not less than 10 days.
- (3) If the defendant has been previously convicted two or more times of a violation of any offense defined in this chapter or Section 415.5, by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 90 days or more than six months, or by both imprisonment and a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), and shall not be released on probation, parole, or any other basis until he or she has served not less than 90 days.
- (c) As used in this section, the following definitions—govern the meaning of the following words and phrases apply:
- (1) "Specified sex offender" means any person required to register pursuant to Section 290, who has been convicted of a violation of Section 220, 261, 266, 267, 272, 288, or 289, or of subdivision (c), (d), or (f) of Section 286, or of subdivision (c), (d), or (f) of Section 288a, or of an attempt to commit any of these offenses.

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(1) "Lawful business" means a reason for being present upon school property which is not otherwise prohibited by statute, by

-47 - SB 1128

ordinance, or by any regulation adopted pursuant to statute or ordinance.

(3)

- (2) "Continued pattern of unauthorized entry" means that on at least two prior occasions in the same school year the defendant came into any school building or upon any school ground, or street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent thereto, without lawful business thereon, and his or her presence or acts interfered with the peaceful conduct of the activities of the school or disrupted the school or its pupils or school activities, and the defendant was asked to leave by a person specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).
- (4) In the case of a specified sex offender, "continued pattern of unauthorized entry" means that on at least two prior occasions in the same school year the defendant came into any school building or upon any school ground, or street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent thereto, and the defendant was asked to leave by a person specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

(5)

- (3) "School" means any preschool or school having any of grades kindergarten through 12.
- (d) When a person is directed to leave pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), the person directing him or her to leave shall inform the person that if he or she reenters the place within seven days he or she will be guilty of a crime.
- SEC. 20. Section 626.83 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 626.83. (a) Any person who has been convicted of a crime listed in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290, who comes into any school building or upon any school ground, without lawful business thereon or written permission from the chief administrative official of that school, or who loiters about any street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent to any school building, school grounds, public playground, or other youth recreational facility where minors are present without lawful business thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) Any person who has been convicted of a crime listed in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290 where the victim was an elderly or dependent person, as defined in Section 288, who comes onto any property where elderly or dependent persons reside without lawful business

SB 1128 — 48—

thereon or written permission from the director of the facility, is
guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (c) Punishment for violation of this section shall be as follows:
- (1) Upon a first conviction by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (2) If the defendant has been previously convicted once of a violation of this section, by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not less than 10 days or more than six months, or by both imprisonment and a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), and shall not be released on probation, parole, or any other basis until he or she has served not less than 10 days.
- (3) If the defendant has been previously convicted two or more times of a violation of this section, by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not less than 90 days or more than six months, or by both imprisonment and a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), and shall not be released on probation, parole, or any other basis until he or she has served not less than 90 days.
- (d) Local jurisdictions shall post signs at all relevant locations informing the public of the provisions of this section.
 - SEC. 21. Section 800 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 800. (a) Except as provided in Section 799, prosecution for an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for eight years or more shall be commenced within six years after commission of the offense.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), prosecution for a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 311.4 shall commence within 10 years of the date of production of the pornographic material.
- 31 SEC. 22. Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code is amended to 32 read:
 - 1192.7. (a) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that district attorneys prosecute violent sex crimes under statutes that provide sentencing under a "one strike," "three strikes" or habitual sex offender statute instead of engaging in plea bargaining over those offenses.
 - (2) Plea bargaining in any case in which the indictment or information charges any serious felony, any felony in which it is alleged that a firearm was personally used by the defendant, or

-49 - SB 1128

any offense of driving while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, or any other intoxicating substance, or any combination thereof, is prohibited, unless there is insufficient evidence to prove the people's case, or testimony of a material witness cannot be obtained, or a reduction or dismissal would not result in a substantial change in sentence.

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- (3) If the indictment or information charges the defendant with a violent sex crime, as listed in subdivision (c) of Section 667.61, that could be prosecuted under Sections 269, 288.7, subdivisions(b) through (i) of Section 667, Section 667.61, or 667.71, plea bargaining is prohibited unless there is insufficient evidence to prove the people's case, or testimony of a material witness cannot be obtained, or a reduction or dismissal would not result in a substantial change in sentence. At the time of presenting the agreement to the court, the district attorney shall state on the record why a sentence under one of those sections was not sought.
- (b) As used in this section "plea bargaining" means any bargaining, negotiation, or discussion between a criminal defendant, or his or her counsel, and a prosecuting attorney or judge, whereby the defendant agrees to plead guilty or nolo contendere, in exchange for any promises, commitments, concessions, assurances, or consideration by the prosecuting attorney or judge relating to any charge against the defendant or to the sentencing of the defendant.
- (c) As used in this section, "serious felony" means any of the following:
- (1) Murder or voluntary manslaughter; (2) mayhem; (3) rape; (4) sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, threat of great bodily injury, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; (5) oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, threat of great bodily injury, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; (6) lewd or lascivious act on a child under-the age of 14 years 14 years of age; (7) any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life; (8) any felony in which the defendant personally inflicts great bodily injury on any person, other than an accomplice, or any felony in which the defendant personally uses a firearm; (9) attempted murder; (10) assault with intent to commit rape or robbery; (11) assault with a

SB 1128 — 50 —

deadly weapon or instrument on a peace officer; (12) assault by a 2 life prisoner on a noninmate; (13) assault with a deadly weapon 3 by an inmate; (14) arson; (15) exploding a destructive device or 4 any explosive with intent to injure; (16) exploding a destructive 5 device or any explosive causing bodily injury, great bodily injury, or mayhem; (17) exploding a destructive device or any 6 7 explosive with intent to murder; (18) any burglary of the first 8 degree; (19) robbery or bank robbery; (20) kidnapping; (21) holding of a hostage by a person confined in a state prison; (22) attempt to commit a felony punishable by death or imprisonment 10 in the state prison for life; (23) any felony in which the defendant 11 12 personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon; (24) selling, 13 furnishing, administering, giving, or offering to sell, furnish, 14 administer, or give to a minor any heroin, cocaine, phencyclidine 15 (PCP), or any methamphetamine-related drug, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 of the Health 16 17 and Safety Code, or any of the precursors of methamphetamines, 18 as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision 19 (f) of Section 11055 or subdivision (a) of Section 11100 of the Health and Safety Code; (25) any violation of subdivision (a) of 20 21 Section 289 where the act is accomplished against the victim's 22 will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and 23 unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; (26) 24 grand theft involving a firearm; (27) carjacking; (28) any felony 25 offense, which would also constitute a felony violation of Section 26 186.22; (29) assault with the intent to commit mayhem, rape, 27 sodomy, or oral copulation, in violation of Section 220; (30) 28 throwing acid or flammable substances, in violation of Section 29 244; (31) assault with a deadly weapon, firearm, machinegun, 30 assault weapon, or semiautomatic firearm or assault on a peace 31 officer or firefighter, in violation of Section 245; (32) assault 32 with a deadly weapon against a public transit employee, custodial 33 officer, or school employee, in violation of Sections 245.2, 245.3, 34 or 245.5; (33) discharge of a firearm at an inhabited dwelling, 35 vehicle, or aircraft, in violation of Section 246; (34) commission 36 of rape or sexual penetration in concert with another person, in 37 violation of Section 264.1; (35) continuous sexual abuse of a 38 child, in violation of Section 288.5; (36) shooting from a vehicle, 39 in violation of subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 12034; (37) 40 intimidation of victims or witnesses, in violation of Section _51_ SB 1128

136.1; (38) criminal threats, in violation of Section 422; (39) any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subdivision other than an assault; (40) any violation of Section 12022.53; (41) a violation of subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11418; and (42) any conspiracy to commit an offense described in this subdivision.

(d) As used in this section, "bank robbery" means to take or attempt to take, by force or violence, or by intimidation from the person or presence of another any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, credit union, or any savings and loan association.

As used in this subdivision, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Bank" means any member of the Federal Reserve System, and any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank, or other banking institution organized or operating under the laws of the United States, and any bank the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- (2) "Savings and loan association" means any federal savings and loan association and any "insured institution" as defined in Section 401 of the National Housing Act, as amended, and any federal credit union as defined in Section 2 of the Federal Credit Union Act.
- (3) "Credit union" means any federal credit union and any state-chartered credit union the accounts of which are insured by the Administrator of the National Credit Union administration.
- (e) The provisions of this section shall not be amended by the Legislature except by statute passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the electors.
- SEC. 23. Section 1202.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 1202.8. (a) Persons placed on probation by a court shall be under the supervision of the county probation officer who shall determine both the level and type of supervision consistent with the court-ordered conditions of probation. Each county shall designate certain probation officers to monitor registered sex offenders, as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 290.08. Those probationers shall be required to report more frequently to one

SB 1128 — 52 —

of those designated probation officers than any other probationer is required to report, and shall be subject to intensive scrutiny by that designated officer.

- (b) Within 30 days of a court making an order to provide restitution to a victim or to the Restitution Fund, the probation officer shall establish an account into which any restitution payments that are not deposited into the Restitution Fund shall be deposited.
- SEC. 24. Section 1203 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1203. (a) As used in this code, "probation" means the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence and the order of conditional and revocable release in the community under the supervision of a probation officer. As used in this code, "conditional sentence" means the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence and the order of revocable release in the community subject to conditions established by the court without the supervision of a probation officer. It is the intent of the Legislature that both conditional sentence and probation are authorized whenever probation is authorized in any code as a sentencing option for infractions or misdemeanors.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (j), if a person is convicted of a felony and is eligible for probation, before judgment is pronounced, the court shall immediately refer the matter to a probation officer to investigate and report to the court, at a specified time, upon the circumstances surrounding the crime and the prior history and record of the person, which may be considered either in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment.
- (2) (A) The probation officer shall immediately investigate and make a written report to the court of his or her findings and recommendations, including his or her recommendations as to the granting or denying of probation and the conditions of probation, if granted.
- (B) Pursuant to Section 828 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the probation officer shall include in his or her report any information gathered by a law enforcement agency relating to the taking of the defendant into custody as a minor, which shall be considered for purposes of determining whether adjudications of commissions of crimes as a juvenile warrant a finding that there are circumstances in aggravation pursuant to Section 1170 or to deny probation.

53 SB 1128

(C) If the person is convicted of a felony specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290, the probation officer shall administer the STATIC-99, as set forth in Section 290.06, in order to determine the person's risk of reoffending.

- (D) The probation officer shall also include in the report his or her recommendation of both of the following:
- (i) The amount the defendant should be required to pay as a restitution fine pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1202.4.
- (ii) Whether the court shall require, as a condition of probation, restitution to the victim or to the Restitution Fund and the amount thereof.

(D)

- (E) The report shall be made available to the court and the prosecuting and defense attorneys at least five days, or upon request of the defendant or prosecuting attorney, nine days prior to the time fixed by the court for the hearing and determination of the report, and shall be filed with the clerk of the court as a record in the case at the time of the hearing. The time within which the report shall be made available and filed may be waived by written stipulation of the prosecuting and defense attorneys that is filed with the court or an oral stipulation in open court that is made and entered upon the minutes of the court.
- (3) At a time fixed by the court, the court shall hear and determine the application, if one has been made, or, in any case, the suitability of probation in the particular case. At the hearing, the court shall consider any report of the probation officer, including the results of the STATIC-99 assessment, and shall make a statement that it has considered the report which shall be filed with the clerk of the court as a record in the case. If the court determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment prescribed by law or that the ends of justice would be served by granting probation to the person, it may place the person on probation. If probation is denied, the clerk of the court shall immediately send a copy of the report to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at the prison or other institution to which the person is delivered.
- (4) The preparation of the report or the consideration of the report by the court may be waived only by a written stipulation of the prosecuting and defense attorneys that is filed with the

SB 1128 — 54—

court or an oral stipulation in open court that is made and entered upon the minutes of the court, except that there shall be no waiver unless the court consents thereto. However, if the defendant is ultimately sentenced and committed to the state prison, a probation report shall be completed pursuant to Section 1203c.

- (c) If a defendant is not represented by an attorney, the court shall order the probation officer who makes the probation report to discuss its contents with the defendant.
- (d) If a person is convicted of a misdemeanor, the court may either refer the matter to the probation officer for an investigation and a report or summarily pronounce a conditional sentence. If the crime requires the person to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290, the probation officer shall administer the STATIC-99, as set forth in Section 290.06, in order to determine the person's risk of reoffending. If the case is not referred to the probation officer, in sentencing the person, the court may consider any information concerning the person that could have been included in a probation report. The court shall inform the person of the information to be considered and permit him or her to answer or controvert the information. For this purpose, upon the request of the person, the court shall grant a continuance before the judgment is pronounced.
- (e) Except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served if the person is granted probation, probation shall not be granted to any of the following persons:
- (1) Unless the person had a lawful right to carry a deadly weapon, other than a firearm, at the time of the perpetration of the crime or his or her arrest, any person who has been convicted of arson, robbery, carjacking, burglary, burglary with explosives, rape with force or violence, torture, aggravated mayhem, murder, attempt to commit murder, trainwrecking, kidnapping, escape from the state prison, or a conspiracy to commit one or more of those crimes and who was armed with the weapon at either of those times.
- (2) Any person who used, or attempted to use, a deadly weapon upon a human being in connection with the perpetration of the crime of which he or she has been convicted.

55 SB 1128

(3) Any person who willfully inflicted great bodily injury or torture in the perpetration of the crime of which he or she has been convicted.

- (4) Any person who has been previously convicted twice in this state of a felony or in any other place of a public offense which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a felony.
- (5) Unless the person has never been previously convicted once in this state of a felony or in any other place of a public offense which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a felony, any person who has been convicted of burglary with explosives, rape with force or violence, torture, aggravated mayhem, murder, attempt to commit murder, trainwrecking, extortion, kidnapping, escape from the state prison, a violation of Section 286, 288, 288a, or 288.5, or a conspiracy to commit one or more of those crimes.
- (6) Any person who has been previously convicted once in this state of a felony or in any other place of a public offense which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a felony, if he or she committed any of the following acts:
- (A) Unless the person had a lawful right to carry a deadly weapon at the time of the perpetration of the previous crime or his or her arrest for the previous crime, he or she was armed with a weapon at either of those times.
- (B) The person used, or attempted to use, a deadly weapon upon a human being in connection with the perpetration of the previous crime.
- (C) The person willfully inflicted great bodily injury or torture in the perpetration of the previous crime.
- (7) Any public official or peace officer of this state or any city, county, or other political subdivision who, in the discharge of the duties of his or her public office or employment, accepted or gave or offered to accept or give any bribe, embezzled public money, or was guilty of extortion.
- (8) Any person who knowingly furnishes or gives away phencyclidine.
- (9) Any person who intentionally inflicted great bodily injury in the commission of arson under subdivision (a) of Section 451 or who intentionally set fire to, burned, or caused the burning of,

SB 1128 — 56—

an inhabited structure or inhabited property in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 451.

- (10) Any person who, in the commission of a felony, inflicts great bodily injury or causes the death of a human being by the discharge of a firearm from or at an occupied motor vehicle proceeding on a public street or highway.
- (11) Any person who possesses a short-barreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun under Section 12020, a machine gun under Section 12220, or a silencer under Section 12520.
- (12) Any person who is convicted of violating Section 8101 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (13) Any person who is described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (g) of Section 12072.
- (f) When probation is granted in a case which comes within subdivision (e), the court shall specify on the record and shall enter on the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.
- (g) If a person is not eligible for probation, the judge shall refer the matter to the probation officer for an investigation of the facts relevant to determination of the amount of a restitution fine pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1202.4 in all cases where the determination is applicable. The judge, in his or her discretion, may direct the probation officer to investigate all facts relevant to the sentencing of the person. Upon that referral, the probation officer shall immediately investigate the circumstances surrounding the crime and the prior record and history of the person and make a written report to the court of his or her findings. The findings shall include a recommendation of the amount of the restitution fine as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 1202.4.
- (h) If a defendant is convicted of a felony and a probation report is prepared pursuant to subdivision (b) or (g), the probation officer may obtain and include in the report a statement of the comments of the victim concerning the offense. The court may direct the probation officer not to obtain a statement if the victim has in fact testified at any of the court proceedings concerning the offense.
- (i) No probationer shall be released to enter another state unless his or her case has been referred to the Administrator of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compacts, pursuant to the

_57 _ SB 1128

1 Uniform Act for Out-of-State Probationer or Parolee Supervision 2 (Article 3 (commencing with Section 11175) of Chapter 2 of 3 Title 1 of Part 4) and the probationer has reimbursed the county 4 that has jurisdiction over his or her probation case the reasonable 5 costs of processing his or her request for interstate compact 6 supervision. The amount and method of reimbursement shall be 7 in accordance with Section 1203.1b.

(j) In any court where a county financial evaluation officer is available, in addition to referring the matter to the probation officer, the court may order the defendant to appear before the county financial evaluation officer for a financial evaluation of the defendant's ability to pay restitution, in which case the county financial evaluation officer shall report his or her findings regarding restitution and other court-related costs to the probation officer on the question of the defendant's ability to pay those costs.

Any order made pursuant to this subdivision may be enforced as a violation of the terms and conditions of probation upon willful failure to pay and at the discretion of the court, may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action, if any balance remains unpaid at the end of the defendant's probationary period.

- (k) Probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution of, or imposition of sentence be suspended for, any person who is convicted of a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, or a serious felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, and who was on probation for a felony offense at the time of the commission of the new felony offense.
- (l) Each probation department shall develop control and containment programming, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, for persons who are designated at a moderate-high or high level of risk based on the STATIC-99, and shall require participation in appropriate programming of those persons as a condition of probation.
- SEC. 25. Section 1203c of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 1203c. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, whenever a person is committed to an institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, whether probation has been applied for or not, or granted and

SB 1128 — 58 —

revoked, it shall be the duty of the probation officer of the county from which the person is committed to send to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation a report—upon of the circumstances surrounding the offense and the prior record and history of the defendant, as may be required by the Administrator of the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. These

- (2) If the person is being committed to the jurisdiction of the department for a conviction of an offense listed in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 290, the probation officer shall perform a risk assessment of the person using the STATIC-99 assessment tool, as set forth in Section 290.06.
- (b) These reports shall accompany the commitment papers. The reports shall be prepared in the form prescribed by the administrator following consultation with the Board of Corrections Corrections Standards Authority, except that in a case in which if the defendant is ineligible for probation, a report upon of the circumstances surrounding the offense and the prior record and history of the defendant, prepared by the probation officer on request of the court and filed with the court before sentence, shall be deemed to meet any such the requirements of form paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In
- (c) In order to allow the probation officer an opportunity to interview, for the purpose of preparation of these reports, the prisoner defendant shall be held in the county jail for 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, subsequent to imposition of sentence and prior to delivery to the custody of the Director Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, unless the probation officer—shall—have has indicated the need for a-lesser different period of time.
- SEC. 26. Section 3000 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 3000. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the period immediately following incarceration is critical to successful reintegration of the offender into society and to positive citizenship. It is in the interest of public safety for the state to provide for the supervision of and surveillance of parolees, including the judicious use of revocation actions, and to provide educational, vocational, family and personal counseling necessary to assist parolees in the transition between

_59 _ SB 1128

imprisonment and discharge. A sentence pursuant to Section 1168 or 1170 shall include a period of parole, unless waived, as provided in this section.

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- (2) The Legislature finds and declares that it is not the intent of this section to diminish resources allocated to the Department of Corrections *and Rehabilitation* for parole functions for which the department is responsible. It is also not the intent of this section to diminish the resources allocated to the Board of Prison Terms Parole Hearings to execute its duties with respect to parole functions for which the board is responsible.
- (3) The Legislature finds and declares that diligent effort must be made to ensure that parolees are held accountable for their criminal behavior, including, but not limited to, the satisfaction of restitution fines and orders.
- (4) Any finding made pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, that a person is a sexually violent predator shall not toll, discharge, or otherwise affect that person's period of parole For any person being evaluated as a sexually violent predator pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, parole shall toll from evaluation through the period of commitment, if any. The period during which parole is tolled shall include the filing of a petition for commitment, hearing on probable cause, trial proceedings and actual commitment. Parole shall be tolled through any subsequent evaluation and commitment proceedings and actual commitment. Time spent on conditional release under court monitoring shall be included in the period of parole.
- (b) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Article 3 (commencing with Section 3040) of this chapter, the following shall apply:
- (1) At the expiration of a term of imprisonment of one year and one day, or a term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to Section 1170 or at the expiration of a term reduced pursuant to Section 2931 or 2933, if applicable, the inmate shall be released on parole for a period not exceeding three years, except that unless the parole authority, for good cause, waives parole and discharges the inmate from the custody of the department. However, any inmate sentenced for an offense specified in

SB 1128 -60-

paragraph (3), (4), (5), (6), (11), (16), or (18) of subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 shall be released on parole for a period not exceeding five years, unless in either case the parole authority for good cause waives parole and discharges the inmate from the custody of the department and an inmate sentenced for an offense specified in paragraph (3), (4), (5), (6), (15), (16), or (18) of subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 shall be released on parole for a period not exceeding 10 years.

- (2) In the case of any inmate sentenced under Section 1168, the period of parole shall not exceed five years in the case of an inmate imprisoned for any offense other than first or second degree murder for which the inmate has received a life sentence, and shall not exceed three years in the case of any other inmate, unless in either case the parole authority for good cause waives parole and discharges the inmate from custody of the department. This subdivision shall also be applicable to inmates who committed crimes prior to July 1, 1977, to the extent specified in Section 1170.2.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), in the case of any offense for which the inmate has received a life sentence pursuant to Section 667.61 or 667.71, the period of parole shall be five years. Upon the request of the Department of Corrections, and on the grounds that the paroled inmate may pose a substantial danger to public safety, the Board of Prison Terms shall conduct a hearing to determine if the parolee shall be subject to a single additional five-year period of parole. The board shall conduct the hearing pursuant to the procedures and standards governing parole revocation. The request for parole extension shall be made no less than 180 days prior to the expiration of the initial five-year period of parole.

(4)

(3) The parole authority shall consider the request of any inmate regarding the length of his or her parole and the conditions thereof.

(5)

(4) Upon successful completion of parole, or at the end of the maximum statutory period of parole specified for the inmate under paragraph (1), or(2), or(3), as the case may be, whichever is earlier, the inmate shall be discharged from custody. The date of the maximum statutory period of parole under this subdivision

—61 — **SB 1128**

and paragraphs (1), and (2), and (3) shall be computed from the 1 2 date of initial parole or from the date of extension of parole 3 pursuant to paragraph (3) and shall be a period chronologically 4 determined. Time during which parole is suspended because the 5 prisoner has absconded or has been returned to custody as a 6 parole violator shall not be credited toward any period of parole 7 unless the prisoner is found not guilty of the parole violation. 8 However, in no case, except as provided in Section 3064, may a prisoner an inmate subject to three years on parole may not be 10 retained under parole supervision or in custody for a period 11 longer than four years from the date of his or her initial parole, 12 and, except as provided in Section 3064, in no case may a 13 prisoner an inmate subject to five years on parole may not be 14 retained under parole supervision or in custody for a period 15 longer than seven years from the date of his or her initial parole 16 or from the date of extension of parole pursuant to paragraph (3). 17 Except as provided in Section 3064, an inmate subject to 10 18 years on parole may not be retained under parole supervision or 19 in custody for a period longer than 15 years from the date of his or her initial parole. 20 21

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(5) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall meet with each inmate at least 30 days prior to his or her good time release date and shall provide, under guidelines specified by the parole authority, the conditions of parole and the length of parole up to the maximum period of time provided by law. The inmate has the right to reconsideration of the length and conditions of parole—and conditions thereof by the parole authority. The Department of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms department or the board may impose as a condition of parole that a prisoner an inmate make payments on the prisoner's inmate's outstanding restitution fines or orders imposed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (c) of Section 13967 of the Government Code, as operative prior to September 28, 1994, or subdivision (b) or (f) of Section 1202.4.

36 (7)

37 (6) For purposes of this chapter, the Board of Prison Terms 38 Parole Hearings shall be considered the parole authority.

39 (8) SB 1128 — 62 —

(7) The sole authority to issue warrants for the return to actual custody of any-state prisoner inmate released on parole rests with the Board of Prison Terms board, except for any escaped-state prisoner inmate or any-state prisoner inmate released prior to his or her scheduled release date who—should be is returned to custody, and in which case Section 3060 shall apply.

(9)

- (8) It is the intent of the Legislature that efforts be made with respect to persons who are subject to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290 who are on parole to engage them in treatment.
- SEC. 27. Section 3005 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 3005. (a) The Department of Corrections, to the maximum extent practicable and feasible, and subject to legislative appropriation of necessary funds, and Rehabilitation shall ensure, by July 1, 2001, that all parolees under active supervision and deemed to pose a high risk to the public of committing violent sex crimes, as determined by the STATIC-99 assessment tool, shall be placed on an intensive and specialized parole supervision caseload, and shall be required to report frequently to designated parole officers.
- (b) The Department of Corrections department shall develop and, at the discretion of the director secretary, and subject to an appropriation of the necessary funds, may implement a plan for the implementation of relapse prevention treatment programs, and the provision of other services deemed necessary by the department, in conjunction with intensive and specialized parole supervision, to reduce the recidivism of high-risk sex offenders.
- (c) The department shall develop control and containment programming for sex offenders who have been assessed pursuant to Section 5040 and shall require participation in appropriate programming as a condition of parole.
- SEC. 28. Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 5040) is added to Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

Chapter 1.5. Risk Assessment of Sex Offenders

 5040. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall use the STATIC-99 assessment tool to perform a risk assessment on all male inmates who are convicted of a sex

-63 - SB 1128

1 offense listed in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of 2 subdivision (a) of Section 290, upon commitment to the 3 department. For those inmates already in the custody of the 4 department, the assessment shall be performed prior to being 5 released on parole. The assessment shall be performed as 6 prescribed in Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of 7 Title 9 of Part 2.

- (b) Inmates who were assessed using the STATIC-99 prior to being committed to the department shall not be required to be reassessed.
- (c) Inmates who have a risk assessment of moderate-high or high risk for committing a sex offense, according to the STATIC-99, shall participate in sex offender control and containment programming while incarcerated and while on parole, as developed and specified by the department. The programming shall be based on current, evidence-based correctional standards that is proven to reduce the risk of reoffending.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, inmates who fail to participate in the programming prescribed shall not be eligible to earn any credits pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (d), an inmate serving a life term may be excluded from sex offender programming until he or she receives a parole date and is within five years of that date, unless the department determines that the programming for that inmate is necessary for the public safety.
- (f) Notwithstanding subdivision (d), inmates who are condemned to death or sentenced to life without the possibility of parole are ineligible to participate in sex offender programming.
 - SEC. 29. Section 13015 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
- 13015. It is the intent of the Legislature to create school-based programs to promote child safety and prevent child abductions.
 - SEC. 30. Section 13105 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
- 36 13105. A state or local law enforcement agency shall not
- 37 destroy any records relating to a person who is required to
- 38 register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290, for as long as
- 39 the person is living.

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1 SEC. 31. Section 13887 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:

- 13887. Any county may Every county shall establish and implement a sexual assault felony enforcement (SAFE) team program pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- SEC. 32. Section 13887.1 of the Penal Code is amended to 6 read:
 - 13887.1. (a) The mission of this program shall be to reduce violent sexual assault offenses in the county through proactive surveillance and arrest of habitual sexual offenders, as defined in Section 667.71, and strict enforcement of registration requirements for sex offenders pursuant to Section 290.
 - (b) The proactive surveillance and arrest authorized by this chapter shall be conducted within the limits of existing statutory and constitutional law.
 - (c) The mission of this program shall also be to provide community education regarding the purposes of Sections 290 to 290.46, inclusive. The goal of community education is to do all of the following:
 - (1) Provide information to the public about ways to protect themselves and families from sexual assault.
 - (2) Emphasize of the importance of using the knowledge of the presence of registered sex offenders in the community to enhance public safety.
 - 3) To explain that harassment or vigilantism against registrants may cause them to disappear and attempt to live without supervision, or to register as transients, which would defeat the purpose of sex offender registration.
 - SEC. 33. Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
 - 6600. As used in this article, the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (a) (1) "Sexually violent predator" means a person who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense against two or more victims and who has a diagnosed mental disorder that makes the person a danger to the health and safety of others in that it is likely that he or she will engage in sexually violent criminal behavior.
- 39 (2) For purposes of this subdivision any of the following shall 40 be considered a conviction for a sexually violent offense:

-65- SB 1128

(A) A prior or current conviction that resulted in a determinate prison sentence for an offense described in subdivision (b).

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- (B) A conviction for an offense described in subdivision (b) that was committed prior to July 1, 1977, and that resulted in an indeterminate prison sentence.
- (C) A prior conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense that includes all of the elements of an offense described in subdivision (b).
- (D) A conviction for an offense under a predecessor statute that includes all of the elements of an offense described in subdivision (b).
- (E) A prior conviction for which the inmate received a grant of probation for an offense described in subdivision (b).
- (F) A prior finding of not guilty by reason of insanity for an offense described in subdivision (b).
- (G) A conviction resulting in a finding that the person was a mentally disordered sex offender.
- (H) A prior conviction for an offense described in subdivision (b) for which the person was committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, pursuant to Section 1731.5.
- (I) A prior conviction for an offense described in subdivision (b) that resulted in an indeterminate prison sentence.
- (3) Conviction of one or more of the crimes enumerated in this section shall constitute evidence that may support a court or jury determination that a person is a sexually violent predator, but shall not be the sole basis for the determination. The existence of any prior convictions may be shown with documentary evidence. The details underlying the commission of an offense that led to a prior conviction, including a predatory relationship with the victim, may be shown by documentary evidence, including, but not limited to, preliminary hearing transcripts, trial transcripts, probation and sentencing reports, and evaluations by the State Department of Mental Health. Jurors shall be admonished that they may not find a person a sexually violent predator based on prior offenses absent relevant evidence of a currently diagnosed mental disorder that makes the person a danger to the health and safety of others in that it is likely that he or she will engage in sexually violent criminal behavior.

<u> — 66 —</u> **SB 1128**

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(4) The provisions of this section shall apply to any person against whom proceedings were initiated for commitment as a sexually violent predator on or after January 1, 1996.

- (b) "Sexually violent offense" means the following acts when committed by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, and that are committed on, before, or after the effective date of this article and result in a conviction or a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity, as provided in subdivision (a): a felony violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 262, Section 264.1, subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 288, or subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code, or sodomy or oral copulation in violation of Section 286 or 288a of the Penal Code.
- (c) "Diagnosed mental disorder" includes a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity that predisposes the person to the commission of criminal sexual acts in a degree constituting the person a menace to the health and safety of others.
- (d) "Danger to the health and safety of others" does not require proof of a recent overt act while the offender is in custody.
- (e) "Predatory" means an act is directed toward a stranger, a person of casual acquaintance with whom no substantial relationship exists, or an individual with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization.
- (f) "Recent overt act" means any criminal act that manifests a likelihood that the actor may engage in sexually violent predatory criminal behavior.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and for purposes of this section, no more than one prior juvenile adjudication of a sexually violent offense may constitute a prior conviction for which the person received a determinate term if all of the following applies:
- (1) The juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time he or 36 she committed the prior offense.
 - (2) The prior offense is a sexually violent offense as specified in subdivision (b). Notwithstanding Section 6600.1, only an

-67 - SB 1128

offense described in subdivision (b) shall constitute a sexually violent offense for purposes of this subdivision.

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- (3) The juvenile was adjudged a ward of the juvenile court within the meaning of Section 602 because of the person's commission of the offense giving rise to the juvenile court adjudication.
- (4) The juvenile was committed to the Department of—the Youth Authority Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities for the sexually violent offense.
- (h) A minor adjudged a ward of the court for commission of an offense that is defined as a sexually violent offense shall be entitled to specific treatment as a sexual offender. The failure of a minor to receive that treatment shall not constitute a defense or bar to a determination that any person is a sexually violent predator within the meaning of this article.
- SEC. 34. Section 6601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 6601. (a) (1) Whenever the Director of Corrections Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation determines that an individual who is in custody under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections that department, and who is either serving a determinate prison sentence or whose parole has been revoked, may be a sexually violent predator, the director secretary shall, at least six months prior to that individual's scheduled date for release from prison, refer the person for evaluation in accordance with this section. However, if the inmate was received by the department with less than nine months of his or her sentence to serve, or if the inmate's release date is modified by judicial or administrative action, the director may refer the person for evaluation in accordance with this section at a date that is less than six months prior to the inmate's scheduled release date.
- (2) A petition may be filed under this section if the individual was in custody pursuant to his or her determinate prison term, parole revocation term, or a hold placed pursuant to Section 6601.3, at the time the petition is filed. A petition shall not be dismissed on the basis of a later judicial or administrative determination that the individual's custody was unlawful, if the unlawful custody was the result of a good faith mistake of fact or

SB 1128 -68-

1 law. This paragraph shall apply to any petition filed on or after 2 January 1, 1996.

- (b) The person shall be screened by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of—Prison Terms Parole Hearings based on whether the person has committed a sexually violent predatory offense and on a review of the person's social, criminal, and institutional history. This screening shall be conducted in accordance with a structured screening instrument developed and updated by the State Department of Mental Health in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. If as a result of this screening it is determined that the person is likely to be a sexually violent predator, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall refer the person to the State Department of Mental Health for a full evaluation of whether the person meets the criteria in Section 6600.
- (c) The State Department of Mental Health shall evaluate the person in accordance with a standardized assessment protocol, developed and updated by the State Department of Mental Health, to determine whether the person is a sexually violent predator as defined in this article. The standardized assessment protocol shall require assessment of diagnosable mental disorders, as well as various factors known to be associated with the risk of reoffense among sex offenders. Risk factors to be considered shall include criminal and psychosexual history, type, degree, and duration of sexual deviance, and severity of mental disorder.
- (d) Pursuant to subdivision (c), the person shall be evaluated by two practicing psychiatrists or psychologists, or one practicing psychiatrist and one practicing psychologist, designated by the Director of Mental Health. If both evaluators concur that the person has a diagnosed mental disorder so that he or she is likely to engage in acts of sexual violence without appropriate treatment and custody, the Director of Mental Health shall forward a request for a petition for commitment under Section 6602 to the county designated in subdivision (i). Copies of the evaluation reports and any other supporting documents shall be made available to the attorney designated by the county pursuant to subdivision (i) who may file a petition for commitment.

-69 - SB 1128

(e) If one of the professionals performing the evaluation pursuant to subdivision (d) does not concur that the person meets the criteria specified in subdivision (d), but the other professional concludes that the person meets those criteria, the Director of Mental Health shall arrange for further examination of the person by two independent professionals selected in accordance with subdivision (g).

- (f) If an examination by independent professionals pursuant to subdivision (e) is conducted, a petition to request commitment under this article shall only be filed if both independent professionals who evaluate the person pursuant to subdivision (e) concur that the person meets the criteria for commitment specified in subdivision (d). The professionals selected to evaluate the person pursuant to subdivision (g) shall inform the person that the purpose of their examination is not treatment but to determine if the person meets certain criteria to be involuntarily committed pursuant to this article. It is not required that the person appreciate or understand that information.
- (g) Any independent professional who is designated by the Director of Corrections Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Director of Mental Health for purposes of this section shall not be a state government employee, shall have at least five years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, and shall include psychiatrists and licensed psychologists who have a doctoral degree in psychology. The requirements set forth in this section also shall apply to any professionals appointed by the court to evaluate the person for purposes of any other proceedings under this article.
- (h) If the State Department of Mental Health determines that the person is a sexually violent predator as defined in this article, the Director of Mental Health shall forward a request for a petition to be filed for commitment under this article to the county designated in subdivision (i). Copies of the evaluation reports and any other supporting documents shall be made available to the attorney designated by the county pursuant to subdivision (i) who may file a petition for commitment in the superior court.
- (i) If the county's designated counsel concurs with the recommendation, a petition for commitment shall be filed in the

SB 1128 — 70 —

superior court of the county in which the person was convicted of the offense for which he or she was committed to the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections *and Rehabilitation*. The petition shall be filed, and the proceedings shall be handled, by either the district attorney or the county counsel of that county. The county board of supervisors shall designate either the district attorney or the county counsel to assume responsibility for proceedings under this article.

- (j) The time limits set forth in this section shall not apply during the first year that this article is operative.
- (k) If the person is otherwise subject to parole, a finding or placement made pursuant to this article shall—not toll, discharge, or otherwise affect the term of parole pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 3000) of Chapter 8 of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Penal Code. The tolling of parole shall occur in accordance with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of section 3000 of the Penal Code.
- (*l*) Pursuant to subdivision (d), the attorney designated by the county pursuant to subdivision (i) shall notify the State Department of Mental Health of its decision regarding the filing of a petition for commitment within 15 days of making that decision.
- SEC. 35. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Sex crime prevention should be the primary goal of community sex offender management programs.

__71__ SB 1128

(b) To be as effective as possible, sex offender management programs at the state and local levels must fit into a single comprehensive approach. This approach must offer state and local law enforcement better monitoring ability to observe, assess, and anticipate registered sex offender behavior patterns.

- (c) The public and law enforcement are entitled to more accurate, up-to-date and relevant information about registered sex offenders.
- (d) To accomplish this, California's infrastructure for collecting, maintaining, and disseminating information about registered sex offenders must be retooled to ensure that law enforcement and the public have access to accurate, up-to-date and relevant information about registered sex offenders.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact the Sex Offender Punishment, Control and Containment Act of 2006, an effective and comprehensive strategy to protect California communities. Such a strategy must include the following provisions:
- (1) Statewide SAFE teams to monitor all registered sex offenders in communities.
- (2) Increased monitoring and intensive scrutiny of registered sex offenders on parole or probation.
- (3) Prohibiting offenders from loitering around schools or places where other vulnerable populations congregate.
- (4) Penalties for rape or sodomy of a prepubescent child by an adult that are increased to 25 years to life.
- (5) School-based programs to promote child safety and prevent child abductions.
- (6) Mandatory risk assessments for all persons convicted of sex offenses which will be used to better inform the community and focus law enforcement resources on those sex offenders most likely to reoffend.
 - (7) Increased penalties for child pornography.
- (8) Promotion of greater use of existing lengthy sex offense sentences by encouraging district attorneys to prosecute under "1 Strike", "3 Strikes", or Habitual Sex Offender laws rather than plea bargaining to lesser offenses.
- 37 (9) Increased parole terms for those convicted of certain sex 38 offenses.

SB 1128 — 72 —

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(10) Ensure that sexually violent predators serve their full parole term under strict supervision and that time in a state hospital does not count for parole.

- (11) Mandatory control and containment programming for sex offenders while in prison and on probation or parole.
- offenders while in prison and on probation or parole.
 (12) Retooling of the Megan's Law website to include more medium and high-risk sex offenders and provide more information to the public such as risk level.